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WASHINGTON.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE REVENUE.

FAILURE OF MR. DAWES' ATTEMPT TO HAVE IT CONSIDERED YESTERDAY—MUCH OPPOSITION THREATENED—THE WAY CLEARED FOR ITS FUTURE CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Dawes asked the House, to-day, to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Revenue bill, and moved that general debate be limited to three hours. He said that Mr. Burchard, of the committee, desired one hour, Mr. Niblack wanted one hour, which he proposed to distribute among his friends on the Democratic side of the House. Mr. Dawes had himself promised to give Mr. Beck half of the last hour, whenever the last hour should come. Mr. Kasson also desired a few minutes. This was all that Mr. Dawes knew of any wish for debate. In fact, there were a dozen members who desired to make speeches, and their opposition, with the persistency of Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, in maintaining a special order in his charge for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, defeated Mr. Dawes' motion. The House refused to limit debate, and also to go into Committee of the Whole. The bill now goes over till to-morrow. Great oposition to it is manifested, and the result of the vote must still be considered in doubt. But Mr. Bristow's announcement that he will not pay out money for public works until the sinking fund has been provided for may stimulate Congress in providing additional revenue. The bill to appropriate money for Southern claims was referred to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order, much to the disgust and disappointment of Judge Lawrence; and the bill for the reorganization of the clerical force of the Treasury Department, which was a special order for to-day, was passed, which now leaves nothing in the way of the Revenue bill, except the regular appropriation bills that are ready for consideration.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RESULTS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION—REDUCTION OF THE FORCE AND THE EXPENSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The bill to reorganize the Treasury Department, which was passed to-day, makes no very important changes in the organization, but readjusts and equalizes the salaries in the interest of reform and efficiency. It is a bill which has the approval of the Secretary, and is good as far as it goes. Mr. Kellogg has pushed it forward with great persistence and energy. The following comparison of its provisions with existing laws will indicate what it is designed to accomplish. On the 31st of December there were in the Treasury Department 2,675 officers and employes, whose annual compensation amounted to $3,361,753 95. On the 1st of July, 1874, under the Appropriation bill passed for that year in June, the officers and employes number 2,378, and their compensation was $2,951,853 50. By the Appropriation bill of this session, now passed in both Houses, the force is still further reduced, till the number authorized for the next year is 2,323, at an annual compensation of $2,871,133 50. Mr. Kellogg's bill, as passed by the House today, provides that the department shall have 2,291 officers and employes, whose annual compensation is fixed at $2,854,153 50. The bill makes a reduction of 400 in the number of employes and $500,000 in the annual compensation since the time the bill was first referred to the committee at the beginning of this Congress. The bill abolishes the office of Chief Clerk in all the bureaus, and establishes instead the office of Deputy; as, for example, Deputy Auditor, Deputy Controller, and so on. The only amendment was offered by Pierce M. B. Young, and it directs that after the 1st of July next there shall be a redistribution of the clerks in the departments, so as to give to each of the States a number proportionate to their population. This would require a general discharge of employes, and is wholly impracticable. The proviso will probably be stricken out in the Senate, and if it is not it will defeat the final passage of the bill.

TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

FUNERAL OF HON. SAMUEL HOOPER—NARROW VERSUS BROAD GAUGE RAILROADS—THE STAMP DUTIES ON DRUGS—THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The obsequies of the late Representative Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, took place in the hall of the House at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and were attended by the President and Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the members of the Senate. The President, Cabinet, and the Justices of the Supreme Court occupied chairs ranged in front of the Clerk's desk, while the Senators occupied the first three rows of seats to the right of the Speaker. The body was encased in a handsome casket, richly mounted with silver, and covered with crosses and wreaths of flowers. The galleries were densely crowded with spectators, as was the hall in the rear of the members' seats. The Massachusetts delegation attended as mourners, most of them being attended by the ladies of their families. The Chaplain of the House read appropriate selections from the Scriptures, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Atkins, when the remains were removed to Oak Hill Cemetery, where they will remain until the arrival of Mr. Hooper's family from Europe. The remains were followed to the cemetery by a large number of the members of both Houses. The ceremonies were brief and simple, but exceedingly impressive.

A NARROW GAUGE TO THE MISSOURI.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals have made a report upon the bill to aid the Narrow Gauge Road from Lake Erie to the Missouri River. The committee takes the bill as the text for an argument upon the narrow gauge system, and its relation to cheap transportation. They say in the beginning that the committee does not deem it expedient at the present time to recommend that the Government lend its credit to the corporation, or to appropriate money to aid in the construction of the road. The committee think the narrow-gauge system is to become an important, if not a controlling element in the solution of the problem of transportation. In treating of the cost of transportation the committee say that without more complete and definite statistical information, it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the actual cost to the carrier of transporting a bushel of wheat from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic, and till the actual cost is ascertained no fair price can be fixed. It is true that one cheap line of transportation will render all other lines competing with it equally cheap. It is contended that a narrow-gauge road from the West to the East will furnish a cheap line. The committee say it may be safely estimated that the cost of the construction of a narrow-gauge road is not more than sixty per cent. of the standard gauge. The report enters in detail upon the discussion of the cost of operating the narrow and standard gauge roads. The narrow gauge will transport about the same amount of paying freight as the standard gauge, because it carries so much less dead weight. It may now be regarded as certain that narrow-gauge roads can carry freight at a rate not exceeding the lowest water rates. The adjudication against narrow-gauge roads on account of the cost of transferring from other roads, is discussed and declared not well founded. The report is very eulogistic of the narrow-gauge system of railroads.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Wheeler will to-morrow, if possible, and if not then at the earliest opportunity, call up the Army Appropriation bill, which was reported about the time that the news of the military interference with the Louisiana Legislature reached Washington. When the bill was scarce reported, it was evident that it would be the subject of a partisan debate concerning the employment of the army in the South, especially in Louisiana. Mr. Wheeler was not willing to have such a debate precipitated till full and authentic information of the affair on the 4th of January was before the House. He is now ready to enter upon a discussion of the bill, and the debate cannot fail to be interesting.

PETITIONS FROM DRUGGISTS FOR THE REPEAL OF CERTAIN STAMP DUTIES.

Petitions are being received daily from druggists throughout the country for the repeal of that portion of the Internal Revenue law known as schedule C, and among them are many from New-York dealers in drugs and perfumes.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was reported with amendments to-day by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, though it will not be called up till after the Indian Appropriation bill is finished. The latter is in charge of Mr. Windom.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, the following cases were to-day disposed of: In case No. 3, Emanuel Rusenfeld against the United States, judgment was rendered for the sum of $18,741 96, with interest from April 17, 1863, the date of loss. The calling of the eighth fifty cases, extending to case No. 400, was made. Case No. 147, Richard F. Dodge against the United States, was submitted on evidence and argument of counsel; H. H. Wells for claimants, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States. Case No. 148, Augustus H. Lucas against the United States, was submitted on the evidence and argument of counsel; H. H. Wells for claimant, Hon. J. A. J. Creswell for the United States. Case No. 325, Francis Boyd against the United States, was taken up and, after hearing the testimony, was continued at the hour of adjournment until to-morrow.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

NO PROSPECT OF PACIFICATION—PRESIDENT GARRETT ACCUSES SCOTT OF MISSTATEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16.—There seems no prospect at present that the war between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio will be reconciled, but, on the contrary, that it will be waged with fierceness. President Garrett to-night states that President Scott's telegram of to-day is a tissue of gross misstatements and misrepresentations from beginning to end, all of which he can readily demonstrate by irrefutable evidence, and that his plan of protecting the mercantile interests of Philadelphia and New-York by his attempted exclusion of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, his most vigorous competitor for traffic, will certainly prove the reverse of satisfactory to the merchants of those cities. In order to compel the Pennsylvania Road to reopen the gateways of commerce to the people of Philadelphia and New-York for the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its connections, orders have been given by the Baltimore and Ohio Company for an immense reduction of the passenger rates between Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and the leading Western cities, viz.: Between Chicago and Baltimore and Washington, from $19 to $10; between Cincinnati and Baltimore and Washington, from $16 to $10; between St. Louis and Baltimore and Washington, from $23 to $15; between Louisville and Baltimore and Washington, from $20 to $12; between Pittsburg and Baltimore and Washington, from $8 50 to $6. A similar reduction has also been made between Philadelphia and Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Pittsburg. These reductions take effect at once. The traveling public will thus promptly realize a saving in many cases of thirty and forty per cent., which has resulted from the extraordinary obstructions placed by the Pennsylvania Road in the way of the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Company for its freight and passengers of the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Road, controlled by the Pennsylvania Road, between Philadelphia and New-York. It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Company is arranging for a line of first-class steam-ships for the conveyance of freight between New-York and Baltimore. All its Western connections have telegraphed to the Baltimore and Ohio Company that they will cheerfully co-operate in its policy throughout so long as the Pennsylvania Road continues to obstruct its business to Philadelphia and New-York.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

John Low, one of the oldest pilots of Boston, is dead.

William A. Rice, one of the new State Capitol Commissioners, has resigned his position.

At the charter election at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday, the Mayor and entire Republican ticket were elected by large and increased majorities.

While a number of boys were coasting, at Middletown, N. Y., Monday night, an accident occurred by which Alfred Conkling was instantly killed, his neck being broken, and a number of other boys who were on the sleigh with him were wounded.

Rev. Mr. Lesserman, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lowell, Mass., was run over yesterday morning, at Ballardville, by the Lowell and Andover Railroad express train, and so mutilated that it was with difficulty the remains could be gathered up.

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 16.—The purchase of the *Age* newspaper establishment was consummated to-day by an association of gentlemen who will take possession of it on the 13th of March, and on that day issue the *Times*, a two-cent daily, about the size of the New-York *Sun*. Semi-weekly and weekly editions will also be printed. The new concern will be owned by a company with ample capital assured to push it with energy, and call into its service a high order of ability. The general editorial department will be in charge of Col. A. K. McClure, and the business management will be assumed by Frank McLaughlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of McLaughlin Brothers. The prospectus of the new journal will be out in a day or two, when its policy will be clearly defined.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

SENATOR SARGENT'S SPEECH CONTINUED—PINCHBACK'S CASE.

THE VIOLENCE AND LAWLESSNESS OF THE WHITE LEAGUERS—RECENT ATTEMPTS TO RE-ENSLAVE THE COLORED RACE—AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO GET TO A VOTE ON THE PINCHBACK CASE THIS EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Senate today, Mr. Sargent resumed his speech upon Louisiana affairs, but had not concluded at 2 o'clock, when the Senate proceeded to the House to attend the funeral of Mr. Samuel Hooper. He will occupy an hour to-morrow in closing his speech. He quoted testimony to show the vindictiveness of the White Leaguers against Republicans. He referred to the speech of Senator Gordon, where that Senator claimed that the people of the South thought they were right in secession, and said that the enlightened judgment of mankind condemned them, and it would not do for those who rebelled against the Government to recall their deeds in any but a sorrowful spirit. He contended that the scenes of riot and bloodshed in Louisiana were not new, but ante-dated the war and the carpet-baggers; and claimed that laws had been passed in some of the Southern States to practically enslave colored men, and such laws were being passed in Arkansas to-day. When the Senate returned from the funeral of Mr. Hooper, Mr. Morton moved for an evening session, but withdrew that motion at the request of Mr Hamlin, and the Senate adjourned. To-morrow evening there will be a session, and an effort will be made to reach a vote on the Pinchback resolution before adjournment. The prospects of Pinchback's admission are unchanged from yesterday.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

EFFORTS TO THAT END CONTINUED—PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE REJECTION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS CLAUSE OF THE "CAUCUS BILL."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The efforts at compromise in Louisiana have not ceased, though the prospects of a successful conclusion are certainly far from flattering. Mr. Wheeler has no doubt that a majority of the Conservatives of Louisiana are now in favor of a compromise of the controversies, and that any terms agreed upon will be observed in good faith. A settlement which should remove the excuse or necessity for further interference by the National Government would be very distasteful to a few extreme men in either party, but the moderate and peace-loving citizens would probably be able to enforce compliance with any compact actually agreed upon. There may be more hope of a settlement without Federal interference after the failure of the caucus bill. The committee have not yet considered their report. While the attempt will probably be made to pass in the House the caucus bill relating to Southern affairs, it is generally conceded that it cannot become a law by reason of the obstacles which it will encounter in the Senate. Its fate in the House may be regarded as uncertain, since both the advocates and the opponents of the measure claim a majority. It does not seem possible, from what is known of the views of the leading members, that the bill can obtain a majority in the House. The opposition to the section which authorizes a suspension of the habeas corpus seems to have gained in strength.

Marshal Packard is working assiduously to secure votes for the bill, and assures members that it is just the thing that is needed to secure peace and tranquillity in the South. The President is said to believe the bill will pass the House, but anticipates it will be defeated for want of time and by reason of Democratic opposition in the Senate.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS CONSIDERING THE COMPROMISE MATTER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—The Conservative caucus met this morning and went into executive session to discuss the Washington telegrams about adjustment.

GOV. KELLOGG VETOES THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL—HE SAYS IT IS $50,000 TOO MUCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Gov. Kellogg to-day sent to the Legislature his veto of the bill appropriating $180,000 for per diem, mileage, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly. He alleges this is $50,000 more than the amount necessary, and that several of the provisions of the bill conflict with the recently adopted constitutional provisions limiting the debt and expenses of the State.

THE LOUISIANA APPROPRIATION BILL VETO.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—The House to-day sustained the Governor's veto on the Legislative Appropriation bill by a vote of 16 yeas to 41 nays.

THE ALABAMA INVESTIGATION.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORTS—INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS—SOCIAL OSTRACISM AND PERSECUTION AND RUIN IN BUSINESS FOR POLITICAL OPINION—LAWLESSNESS BORDERING ON ANARCHY—THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The select committee on Alabama Affairs have prepared their report, and will present it to the House to-morrow or Thursday. There will be two reports, the Democratic members dissenting from the report of the majority. The majority report will represent that an organized system of intimidation prevails in Alabama, the purpose being to prevent men of both races from exercising freedom in voting and in speech. Evidence will be introduced in the report to show that men are socially ostracized because of their political opinions, ruined in business because they choose to express their opinions, and subjected to annoyances and persecutions that make residence in that State intolerable. They say that a spirit of lawlessness exists that borders upon anarchy, and express the conviction that Congress should adopt measures to give protection to the people of all classes in the exercise of their guaranteed rights.

A member of the committee says the committee will recommend to the House the bill agreed upon last week by the Republican caucus, but it is understood that the members of the committee are left free as to their course of action when the bill is brought before the House. Mr. Cannon, of the committee, opposes the section authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, which leaves only Messrs. Coburn and Allbright favorable to the bill as framed by the caucus. A report was circulated that the bill, in consequence of Mr. Cannon's opposition, had been transferred to the Special Committee to investigate Mississippi Affairs, which committee has also the privilege of reporting to the House at any time. This report is denied by a Republican member of the Alabama Committee, who says the bill will be reported to the House by that committee with the understanding above stated. It is evident that since the adjournment of the caucus the opposition to the section of the bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus has gained much strength, and very few Republicans outside of Judge White's Southern followers express a purpose to support the entire bill. It is estimated that the larger half of the Republican members will vote against the bill if that section is retained. The subject is regarded as very serious, and many who will feel compelled to vote against the bill would gladly welcome the measure which would give the General Government power to suppress the White League and enforce obedience to law.

ARKANSAS.

THE REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Arkansas question will be brought up by Judge Poland on a motion to reconsider the reference of the report back to the committee, and an effort will be made to have the report adopted by the House in such a manner as to indicate that the House is opposed to any interference with the government now established in that State. The President's wish for affirmative action is regarded as very reasonable, and the Committee will give the House the opportunity to say what the duty of the National Administration shall be with respect to the existing government in Arkansas.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

THE FISHERMEN IN NO DANGER—MOST OF THE CREWS LEFT THE VESSELS YESTERDAY AND REACHED SHORE—THE UNITED STATES CUTTER GALLATIN RENDERING EVERY ASSISTANCE NEEDED—THE VESSELS NOT LIKELY TO BE DAMAGED IN THE BREAK UP—ICE OF UNPRECEDENTED THICKNESS AND EXTENT—PROVINCETOWN BAY COMPLETELY FROZEN OVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The sensational reports about the ice-locked fishermen of Provincetown, published here and in a New-York paper this morning, caused needless alarm among the many friends and relatives of the men. Other correspondents assert that there is little suffering and no immediate danger, and this is confirmed by Capt. G. B. Smith, of Provincetown, who arrive in this city this morning, and had an inter- with Mayor Cobb. Capt. Smith says that the stories of the men suffering either from hunger, or from being in danger of losing their lives, were mere inventions. They got caught in a bad position but were not in any great peril, and not one of them had been lost. The timely aid of the cutter Gallatin was fully appreciated, and Capt. Smith believed she would do all that might be required.

Capt. Smith confirms the telegraph reports about the extent and thickness of the ice all round the Cape. The fishermen which still remain frozen in are more firmly fixed than ever before. The cold of last night closed every approach to any of them from outside, but has made communication with the shore comparatively easy. Capt. Smith thinks there is no danger to be apprehended at present about the safety of the men, or their supplies of food and clothing. The people on shore were not indifferent to their situation, but on the contrary vied with one another to give them all the aid in their power. The vessels will remain as they are until the wind changes to the eastward, which will break up the ice and enable the fishermen to escape. They are good, strong vessels, and can be easily managed in the event of any change likely to liberate them. All have their anchors up, and will therefore drift with the ice.

A *Globe* special from Provincetown to-night states that the most of the crews have left the vessels, leaving, perhaps, one or two men on board, and 100 fishermen or upward left this noon for their respective homes. The cutter Gallatin has been doing a good work to-day. Unable to force her way through the immense masses of ice, she sent out over the ice dories containing food and water for the fishermen. These dories were manned by brave men, and their efforts were quite successful. The great mass of ice in Cape Cod Bay is still compact, and shows no signs of breaking up. So thick and hard has the ice frozen in the harbor that it can be traversed on foot from shore to shore, a circumstance which has not occurred for many years before. The harbor has been known to be frozen as solid as in the present instance, but this was caused by ice drifting in from outside and getting locked in; but freezing over of itself to this thickness is a circumstance very rare in the history of this place. One fisherman, with all sail set and the crew ahead sawing the ice, is trying to make her way out of the harbor. It looks like a desperate case. In spite of the cold day predicted by some wiseacres, it has been much warmer than yesterday, though still severely cold. The thermometer this morning stood at 9° above.

CANADIAN NOTES.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT—MENNONITE EMIGRANTS—THE FINANCE MINISTER TO SPEAK.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—In the House to-day Hon. Mr. McKenzie stated that the Government recognized the Mennonites as the finest class of emigrants obtainable. Nine thousand families are willing to come to Canada if a loan of $100,000 be granted to aid their passage. The Government had consented to make the required advance.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright, the Finance Minister, will make a budget speech to-night. It is understood that the Government has decided not to change the tariff in any respect. The Senate will not take up Mr. Brown's Reciprocity Treaty motion to-day, as the Senators are anxious to hear the budget speech.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ADVERSE REPORT ON THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BILL.

MONTREAL, Ontario, Feb. 16.—The Private Bills Committee in the Legislative Council having reported unfavorably upon the bill bearing upon the Union Presbyterian churches of Canada, an influential meeting was held here at St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, in which resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Committee, and setting forth the deep sense of injury that would result were the council to prevent the passage of the bill. A deputation was appointed to present resolutions to the proper authorities.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM AUBURN PRISON.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Henry Walters escaped from Auburn Prison this morning at 6 o'clock by scaling the north wall. Walters is a German by birth, seventy-one years old, five feet four and one-half inches high, gray hair, light complexion, blue eyes, and has a freckled face. One hundred dollars reward is offered for his capture and return.

ALBANY.

THE CANVASS ON THE COSTIGAN BILL.

THE GOVERNOR'S GENERAL OPPOSITION TO IT—EFFORTS TO AVERT THE THREATENED DEMOCRATIC DIVISION ON THE BILL—A NEW RAPID-TRANSIT PROJECT—INCORPORATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875.

The Costigan bill is the engrossing topic of discussion here among New-Yorkers and a large proportion of the rural members of the Legislature as well, and as the time for its consideration on final passage in the House to-morrow approaches the interest is intensified. As regards its chances of success or its prospects of defeat there are all sorts of opinions. At this time everything looks as though there will be a division and a struggle between the Democrats, quietly engineered by Gov. Tilden on the one hand and by John Kelly's emissaries on the other. Many men express a firm belief that the bill will be beaten on the floor of the Assembly by a close vote, and I am personally aware that the most ardent friends of the measure are not oversanguine as to the result, though within six hours from now—say by midnight—they may be exultant with assurance for to-morrow. There is a movement now on foot, and being pressed in certain quarters, to allay the Governor's opposition to the bill; and I understand that the Tammany people expect to achieve this result to-night. One of the causes of the Executive disfavor regarding the bill exists in the fact that John Kelly did not intimate any desire to consult with the Governor in regard to the framing or the introduction of the act, and the Governor believes that, as a citizen of New-York, as a Democrat, as the executive head, and as one of the working reformers of 1870 and 1871, that much courtesy might have been shown him. In consequence of this feeling on his part there have been strong efforts made to convince him that the bill was not promulgated by Tammany Hall, nor by the action or consent of its leaders, but that Mr. Costigan himself actually originated and drew up the form of the bill. I am also assured by people who ought to know all about it that another strong reason for the Governor's opposition exists in the fact that the bill is only one of the many ruses and plans that have been resorted to from time to time, though hitherto without success, to drive, drag, push, or pull Controller Green out of office, and that he has said he could not consent passively to its success while these efforts are being made. He believes that these many assaults on the Controller have in some degree served to impair his usefulness, without in any degree impairing his integrity. But the Governor has made up his mind that the Controller shall not be "rushed" out of office if he can avert it. Many of the leading Democrats here talk very triumphantly of the prospects of the bill when it goes to the Senate, and I know they are offering wagers as to its success in that body. The bill cannot go through without Republican consent, and its course there will be watched with special interest. The Governor would prefer to have it killed before it reaches him, so as to relieve him of a party dilemma, and some Republican Senators seem to think it would be a good position to put him in.

WORK IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The morning and, indeed, almost the entire session in the House was occupied with the consideration of bills under general orders in Committee of the Whole. The only bill of any general public interest so discussed was an act amendatory of and supplemental to the act of 1813 entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies." Some debate ensued in relation to the clause in the fourth section following the words "other purpose," which in the bill, as reported from the Committee on General Laws, read as follows: "Nor shall any of the real estate of such corporation be made or held liable, in any case, for the current expenses of the church." After the bill had been perfected, Mr. Dessar, of New-York, moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was lost, and the bill was finally reported from the Committee of the Whole and recommended for passage.

The "act relating to children," on motion of Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, was taken out of the Committee of the Whole and from general orders, and referred to the Committee on General Laws.

The House also, in committee, considered, amended, and recommitted a bill introduced by Mr. Hammond, "in relation to the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of this State." It provides for an appropriation of $40,000 to meet the expenses of taking the State census during the present year; also that on the 1st of June next, and on the 1st day of June in every tenth year thereafter, the Marshals provided for in the act of 1855 shall, by such convenient means as are in their power, make accurate enumeration of the subjects of information required by the act.

GENERAL BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, introduced a General Business Corporations act, providing for the formation of all business corporations, except banks, savings banks, Insurance, trust, and railroad companies. The bill has been drawn with great care, and is based on the general form and scope of the English "Companies act" of 1862 and the new "General Corporations acts" of Illinois and Pennsylvania. It embraces the provisions as to limited liability corporations, requiring the addition of the word "limited" to the name or title of the corporation, as in England. A general act of this character will prevent, or rather render unnecessary, the passage of special charters.

Mr. Husted, of Westchester, introduced an act to provide for the establishment of a rifle-practice range and drill-shed on the grounds belonging to the State at Sing Sing, to be used for target and drill exercise by the First Division, National Guard, State of New-York. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT PLAN.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide a system of quick transit for the City of New-York. It provides that the Society of American Engineers shall appoint a committee of four of its members, who, together with the Engineer of the Department of Public Works, shall examine into and report upon a plan and route, and make an estimate of the probable cost of a line of rapid transit; that upon the completion of their report it shall be submitted to the Society of American Engineers, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cheap Transportation Association, who, if they approve its terms, shall submit and recommend it to the Mayor and Common Council of New-York, who shall order a special election to be held, at which all voters qualified under the registry lists of 1874 shall be entitled to vote for or against the plan. If such election shall decide for and in favor of the adoption of the plan proposed, then the Mayor, at the first meeting of the Board of Aldermen thereafter, shall nominate four persons, residents of the City of New-York, who, together with the Controller of said City, shall constitute a board for the construction of such rapid transit road, and the Controller shall be the disbursing officer of the funds; the money for the defrayal of such expenses shall be raised in the way and in the manner in which all general taxes are levied and collected in the City of New-York, and shall be assessed at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent. on the valuation of taxable property of the City, to be paid into a fund to be known as the "Quick-transit Fund," and to be applicable to no other purpose whatever than the purpose for which it was levied and collected. The Construction Board shall be empowered to make and let contracts for the performance of the whole or of any part of the work, and shall be paid for their services as Commissioners a sum not to exceed —— dollars per year, and the committee of four of the Society of Engineers shall also be compensated by the payment of a sum yet to be named and fixed in the bill. No provision is made as to the way in which the road shall be operated or controlled when completed, the first consideration with the framers of the bill being, doubtless, to get the road built and then to provide for running it.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held a long session this morning, but a disproportionate share of it was occupied in an attempt to discover what one of the recently adopted constitutional amendments means. Of the bills passed, the three most noticeable are Senator Lowery's, allowing banks and bankers to reduce their capital to $100,000, Senator Laning's, giving corporations formed for the navigation of lakes and rivers the power to extend their charters, and the "Tweed" bill, providing for the criminal prosecution of official peculators. As the last bill had previously passed the Assembly, and is understood to be favored by the Governor, there is no doubt that it will receive the Executive signature and become a law. It called forth no debate, and was passed unanimously.

Of the bills introduced the only ones calling for remark are two offered by Senator Jacobs. The first amends the Brooklyn Charter by adding several sections, which are intended to give greater security against fire by making the Building laws more stringent, and the second bill declares that pigeon-shooting by members of incorporated societies does not infringe the laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Mr. Bergh will doubtless take notice of the different degrees of cruelty inflicted by incorporated and by unincorporated societies. To the pigeons the difference must be a small one.

THE COSTIGAN BILL SAID TO BE VIRTUALLY DEAD.

GOV. TILDEN DETERMINED TO OPPOSE IT—REPORTED ACTION OF THE MINORITY IN THE MATTER—THE BILL FOR REPAVING FIFTH AVENUE TO BE FAVORABLY REPORTED TO-DAY—AN ADVERSE MINORITY REPORT, SUPPORTED BY A PETITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—It is currently reported here at midnight that the Costigan bill is virtually dead, and that the effort to induce Gov. Tilden to withdraw his opposition has failed. It is said that he has determined to come to the front squarely, and by controlling his strength on the floor of the Assembly to make it perilous for the Democratic wing that favors the bill to bring it up to-morrow. It is understood that the Republican leaders, with the approbation of the whole minority side, went to the Governor and put the question fairly to him whether he would exert himself in the House against the bill, or would let it go to the Senate. In the latter event it was intimated that he might find the bill come to his desk for approval or veto, and thus drag the whole responsibility for its future operation on himself. Under these circumstances, it is said, he has decided to act at once against it in the easiest and indirect way. It is pretty well understood that the Governor is by no means pleased with the control of affairs in New-York since the 1st of January, as was shown recently when the Mayor sent to him his charges and findings against the Fire and Dock Commissioners, and the Corporation Counsel. The Governor said he wanted to see the testimony also, on which the findings and the charges were deemed to be sustained, but the Mayor declined to submit the proofs, holding that under the charter the Governor was only required to approve or reject, not to investigate. The result was that the Governor declined to have anything to do with the whole matter.

The Committee on Cities of the House have agreed to report favorably the bill for the pavement of Fifth avenue with asphalt concrete pavement. Messrs. Daly and Hess will make an adverse minority report. Mr. Daly to-day received a protest against the passage of the bill to pave the avenue with Grahamite or any other asphalt or concrete pavement, the petition being signed by A. T. Stewart, J. J. Astor, W. B. Astor, William C. Rhinelander, John J. Cisco, and a long list of other prominent residents of the avenue. The same committee have also decided to report a bill in conformity with Mr. Waehner's resolution asking for a uniform system of paving the streets of New-York and for a plan of fixing and levying the assessments for the work. It is very comprehensive in its terms and prohibits the use of any patent pavements excepting for the repair of patent pavements already laid.

Major Quincy, of Sheriff Conner's office, to-day presented to the Committee on Cities a petition signed by all the steam-ship and shipping companies and ferries in New-York asking for the service of Marine Court process by the Sheriff's attachés instead of by the City Marshals, as at present done.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen rapidly over the lake region, and is now lowest on Lake Superior. It has risen rapidly in Montana and Minnesota, with falling temperature and north-west winds. The pressure has risen in New-England, and to a less extent in the South Atlantic States. North-east winds, with clouds and rain, continue in the Gulf States. South-west winds, with snow, are reported from the lake region. The rivers have fallen at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday, in the South Atlantic States, slight changes in pressure and temperature, partly cloudy weather, and light local winds, shifting from north-east to north-west.

For the Gulf States, stationary followed by rising barometer, lower temperature, cloudy and rainy weather, and, in the Western Gulf, increased northerly winds.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer and southerly winds, followed by rising barometer, north-west winds, colder, cloudy, and clearing weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west, higher pressure, lower temperature, north-west winds, and clear weather.

For the lake region, falling barometer, south-west winds, and snow, followed by rising barometer, colder west and north-west winds, cloudy, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, higher temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the northern sections possibly snow or rain.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	33°	7°	3:30 P. M.	48°	20°
6 A. M.	33°	6°	6 P. M.	45°	17°
9 A. M.	37°	10°	9 P. M.	37°	15°
12 M.	40°	15°	12 P. M.	34°	13°

Average temperature yesterday..........12 7/8°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........38 3/8°

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16.—The announcement made at a mass-meeting last Saturday night that three other mills must strike unless the twenty-seven cents per cut be conceded this week, has to-day been carried into effect, so far as to give in their two weeks' notice. The following are the mills: Stafford, Chace, and Sagamore. The notice given at these mills will expire March 1, and will add three mills to those already on strike, thereby lessening the number of contributors, while it increases largely the number requiring aid. At the Merchant's Mill eighty-two looms are running, an increase of twenty-eight over yesterday. About 500 looms have stopped in Durfee Mill No. 1, the agent refusing to allow those operatives who left the mill on Monday on account of the employment of a striking weaver to return, although they applied for admission.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. KENEALY AND JOHN MITCHEL ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—An election for Member of Parliament was held to-day at Stoke-upon-Trent, with three candidates in the field, including Dr. Kenealy and a member of the Tichborne family. There was great excitement in the town, and a riot apprehended. Dr. Kenealy was elected by 2,000 majority. There was no disturbance.

An election was also held in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Col. White. John Mitchel, the candidate of the Irish Nationalists, was elected without opposition.

THE MITCHEL ELECTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PROPOSITION TO EXPEL HIM.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. W. Hart Dyke, Conservative, moved for copies of the certificate of the trial and conviction of John Mitchel in 1848; of the official notification of his escape, and the proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension; also, for copies of the dispatch from the Governor of Van Diemen's Land relative to the granting of a ticket-of-leave to, and the subsequent escape of, Mitchel.

Mr. Nolan, member for Galway, regretted that nearly all the Irish members had left the House, believing that business was over. He called attention to the fact that the Government did not arrest Mitchell when he was in Ireland last year.

Mr. Disraeli gave notice that he would move next Thursday a resolution declaring that as John Mitchel has been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to transportation; as he has neither endured the penalty nor received a pardon, he is incapable of election to the House of Commons, and that a fresh writ of election be ordered for Tipperary County, Ireland.

Mr. Sullivan, member for Louth, warmly attacked the Government for the precipitancy of its action. He stated that eminent Irish legal authorities supported the eligibility of Mr. Mitchel to Parliament.

Sir George Bowyer, member for Wexford, protested against the course of the Government.

The motion for the production of papers was adopted by a vote of 174 yeas to 13 nays.

Mr. Dyke then moved that debate on the papers be fixed for Thursday next.

Mr. John Martin, member for Meath, gave notice that he should move, to-morrow, for additional papers regarding the composition of the jury, and the nature of the proceedings at the trial of Mr. Mitchel, which, he said, would show the House the character of that transaction.

Mr. Dyke's motion for debate on Thursday was adopted.

CONCHA PROBABLY TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Spanish correspondent of the *Morning Post* says Captain General Concha, of Cuba, will probably be appointed to the command of the Army of the North on his return.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOSS OF TWO SHIPS—SUPPOSED LOSS OF A STEAMER AND TWENTY-ONE LIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The ships Olive, from Singapore for Boston, and Sydney Dacres, from San Francisco for Liverpool, were abandoned at sea in a sinking condition.

The British steamer George Batters, from Porth Cawl, Wales, for Gibraltar, is supposed to have been lost with twenty-one persons.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED REDUCTION OF OLD SOLDIERS' PENSIONS TO BE WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—President MacMahon has requested the Minister of Finance to withdraw the proposal before the Assembly to reduce the pensions of old soldiers.

RECESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Assembly has adjourned until Friday of the present week.

THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, is classed seventh on the list of cadets receiving commissions in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and is placed at the head of his class in fencing and riding. The Empress Eugenie and the Prince left Woolwich to-day.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS FIRING ON CABLE STEAMERS—THE CAPTAIN GENERALSHIP OF CUBA.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—The Carlists on the northern coast have again fired on steam-ships engaged in the telegraph cable service.

An official dispatch announces that the headquarters of Gen. Moriones, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, have been established at a point near the town of Puente la Reina in the province of Navarre.

Gen. Laserna has been appointed chief of King Alfonso's military Cabinet.

Count Valmesada did not, as was his intention, sail for Cuba yesterday to assume the Captain Generalship. He will, however, depart at an early day.

AID FOR THE CARLISTS FROM LONDON.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—It is reported that the father of Don Carlos, Don Alfonso, and others raised a large sum of money in London last week to carry on the war in Spain.

Gen. Cabrera arrived at Estella to-day, and it is said that he will take chief command of the Carlist forces.

VALMASEDA EMBARKED FOR CUBA.

SANTANDER, Feb. 16.—Count Valmaseda embarked at this port this evening for Havana.

GERMANY.

REPORTED SERIOUS ILLNESS OF GEN. VON MOLTKE.

LONDON, Feb. 17—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that Gen. Von Moltke is seriously ill.

HAYTI.

CONFLAGRATION IN THE CAPITAL—500 HOUSES BURNED AND THE FIRE STILL IN PROGRESS.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 16, via HAVANA.—A fire broke out in Port-au-Prince on the 11th inst. There being no water, the flames spread rapidly, and on the 13th were still beyond control. Five hundred houses had been destroyed.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNGSHOT.

During a quarrel last night at No. 117 Washington street, between James Clark, of No. 441 West Twenty-third street, and James F. Callahan, the latter struck Clark in the face with a slungshot, breaking his nose. Clark was taken to Park Hospital and Callahan was arrested.

RAILROAD HOSTILITIES.

TOM SCOTT AND PRESIDENT GARRETT AT LOGGERHEADS.

THE RAILROAD MEN TAKEN BY SURPRISE—LOW RATES OF FREIGHT AND A REDUCTION IN FARES PREDICTED—MR. GARRETT'S TACTICS DISCUSSED—HIS MEANS OF OFFENSE AND DEFENSE—STEAM-SHIPS TO BE RUN BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BALTIMORE—OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES THAT WILL SUFFER FROM THE WAR.

The war between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, in which actual hostilities were begun yesterday, was a complete surprise to all the parties connected with the roads in this City. They say that they knew nothing of the movement until the order stopping the sales of the tickets, and the through cars of the Baltimore and Ohio, was received by the agents of the Pennsylvania Central. The general opinion among railroad men seemed to be that Mr. Scott had acted independently of the New-York Central and the Erie in bringing on the fight with the Baltimore and Ohio, and there are many apparently good reasons for believing this to be the case. In the first place, the business generally, among all railroads, is very poor, and very few of them can stand any further reduction of rates, either for passengers or freights. The war between these same companies, which was begun in December, 1873, and lasted until the following April, caused a dead loss to all the companies selling through tickets to the West. For example, the fare to Chicago, which was $22, was reduced to $18 50; the fare to Cincinnati was reduced from $20 to $13 50, and to Pittsburg from $12 50 to $10. These reductions, which amounted to a large figure in the aggregate, benefited the public and the ticket agents only, and to a much larger amount than that indicated by the actual travel over the roads during the time the reduction existed, many wholesale firms dealing with the West, as well as the hotel ticket agents, buying large stocks of tickets to sell again. Again, the Baltimore and Ohio has it in its power to materially reduce the rates of freight by putting on a line of steamers between New-York and Baltimore. It could then sign through bills of lading for the Western cities and, deliver the goods almost, if not quite, as soon as if sent by rail from New-York. This would make no difference with the shippers, for the road could insure its own freight by sea. Besides, the Erie and New-York Central do not own through lines to Chicago and other points West, as do the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central, and if a competition were entered into, the Lake Shore and the Michigan Central and Great Western Roads would object to submitting to any reduction in their rates.

It would seem, therefore, that nothing is to be gained by the roads mentioned, in the event of a struggle between the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, and that it is to their interest that the present rates should be maintained. Hence it is that Mr. Scott is believed to have acted without previous consultation with them, and there is a supposed corroboration of this in the fact that he was in continuous telegraphic communication with Commodore Vanderbilt on Monday.

So far as the passengers are concerned, the stoppage of the sale of tickets over the Baltimore and Ohio will work but little trouble. The agents have all bought tickets of the Pennsylvania Central from New-York to Baltimore, and furnish them to persons buying tickets of them to points beyond. They say that the rechecking of the baggage will not cause any trouble to the passengers, as an agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Road will board the trains before arriving at Baltimore, and will exchange their checks for others.

On the other hand, it is contended that the Baltimore and Ohio Road cannot afford to put down the passenger rates, and that the establishment of a line of steamers would not be of advantage, owing to the uncertainty of the season and the high rates of insurance. Nevertheless, it is generally admitted that the threat contained in Mr. Garrett's letter to Mr. Scott can be construed in no other way, as these are supposed to be the only means of offense at his command.

New time-tables were issued to the ticket agencies yesterday. There is no alteration in the time for the arrival and departure of trains for Baltimore and other points, but a notice is appended to the printed copies, announcing that "On and after Feb. 15, 1875, tickets to Baltimore will be sold and baggage checked only to the Charles street depot, (Baltimore,) and to Washington only to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot, at Washington." Mr. Gardner, the freight master of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City, stated that he received instructions yesterday from the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to send all the freight intended for the latter road as "local freight." Passengers for any points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he said, would be obliged to purchase tickets and check their baggage to Baltimore, and then make their own arrangements for transferral to that road.

COL. SCOTT'S LETTER TO MR. GARRETT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—On receipt of the communication of President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Col. Scott forwarded the following reply:

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore, Md.:

I have your remarkable message of Feb. 15, which was received too late to be answered yesterday, by reason of other engagements which needed immediate attention, and a personal friend to whom you had telegraphed a copy of your message to me wired you to that effect, and that I would reply this morning. It would, therefore, be unjust to me that I say your message to me published in the papers of today. But a little reflection has satisfied me that it was intended, no doubt, more for the papers than for myself, and that this is perhaps the explanation of the unusual course which you have pursued.

On the 12th of November last you agreed to all you state in your message, and you further agreed with Messrs. Vanderbilt, Jewett, Chapin, myself, and other parties who were present, that while you were not prepared to commit yourself to what was known as the "Saratoga compact," as you had not had time to examine it since your return, you were prepared to say that you would pledge your company to maintain the rates made from time to time to and from Boston and New-York, and that those from Philadelphia and Baltimore should also be maintained, the proper geographical distance being preserved to those cities. Had this agreement been carried out by your company in good faith no one would have had cause of complaint, but it is a notorious fact well known to every man in railway life that this has not been done, and additional evidence of that fact can be given at any time.

I think the unfair statement you gave of that interview to the press, before the gentlemen who were present had time to reach their homes on quick express trains, was pretty good evidence that you had no purpose of keeping the pledge so solemnly given, though we still hoped it might be observed in accordance with your promise. Early in April last the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was informed that your officers were prepared to make an equitable and fair arrangement, in relation to all traffic competition between the two companies, whether local or through; and that it was desired to divide the passenger business between Washington and New-York by giving each company two trains. A number of our officers, including myself and the officers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, represented by Mr. Huckley and Mr. Samuel M. Felton, went to your office in Baltimore on April 13, 1874, and there agreed with your officers upon an arrangement for the trains, with a distinct, clear, and honorable understanding that the rates on business competitive to the lines of both companies, whether for New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and whether local or through, should be at all times maintained in good faith, preserving the proper difference to Philadelphia and Baltimore. This we hoped your officers meant to carry out in good faith, as it was clearly the interest of the stockholders not only of our companies, but of the companies with which we transacted business, that this should be done. It was just to the public, because at no time has this company denied to have rates beyond those which are fairly remunerative, and which should be alike to all shippers, so that no discrimination will be made in favor of any party, and no drawback or commission allowed at any point. Every person in the country transacting business with the leading roads would be thus treated fairly, and much better satisfaction given than under the then existing system. This agreement has been repeatedly violated by your officers within the past two months. Their attempts in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to take business unfairly and in direct violation of your own personal agreement have been so numerous as to leave this company no other remedy than to take care of its own business and its roads in its own way, and to do what is right and fair to the public and to the roads running in connection with it. You may rest assured, and of this you are no doubt well aware, that your action in fixing a rate of thirty-five cents per 100 pounds between Chicago and Baltimore had no influence whatever upon the action of the other trunk lines, nor did the statement in it, that a monopoly across New-Jersey comes with a bad grace from your company, when our New-York and Philadelphia line has been open to the Baltimore and Ohio on the same terms precisely as to all its own connecting lines, including the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The rates which you complain of as extraordinary on the New-York line for terminal expenses are not sufficient to cover the actual cost of the work done for your business. The taking of the trade from the termini of our roads in New-Jersey, putting the cars on floats, transferring the cars to and from New-York, and finding very expensive wharves and warehouses there, and doing then handling and delivery of the trade, cannot in my judgment be done and the expenses incident thereto paid for the five cents per hundred charged for this service. By reference to the reports of this company you will see that the cost of moving freight traffic on the New-York division, with grades of but twenty-six feet to the mile, is greater per ton per mile than on any other portion of our lines, e used entirely by heavy expenditures needed at the terminus, and the cost of receiving and delivering traffic. They desire no profit from any of our connecting lines on this terminal charge, and up to this time have not received a dollar. With your charge in Baltimore, over your own roads, through the streets for delivering cars to the consignees of $2 50 to $5 a car, you at the same time requiring the shippers to find their own warehouses and handle the business, it seems to me that you have but little right to complain of the charge we made for the extraordinary service and the extraordinary expense we incur at New-York in doing the work for your lines. Your statement in regard to the protection of the States and interests which you seem to think are under your charge, sounds very peculiarly coming from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who, for a period of over fifteen years, declined to a low the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and the lines connecting with them, to and from the Western and Northern States, facilities by which they could receive a passenger over your road, check his baggage, or bill a pound of freight to and from the national capital. I think the time for demagogism in railway management, to build up personal fame at the expense of our neighbors, has passed. So far as this company is concerned, you may rely upon it that we will protect the business of Philadelphia, and place Baltimore, New-York, and other points accessible by our lines, on an equitable and fair business basis in all matters relating to transportation over our own road. While we desire moderate rates for the service performed, believing that it is best for the public and for the owners of railway property that this should be the case, we shall always be ready to take care of our share of the business of the country, with rates and facilities equal to those of any other company. An examination of the reports of this company for the past year will convince every fair-minded man that the average rates for transportation charged and received by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over its lines are much below the average of those charged by the Baltimore and Ohio Company. It is true that we give to our local business moderate and fair rates, as compared with those you charge the people of Maryland and Virginia. The lines from Washington and Baltimore to and from New-York over our roads shall be made quite as perfect for the convenience of the people from this date as they have ever been at any time in the past. There shall be no inconvenience whatever to the public by reason of your effort to destroy the railway property of any other parties. I can scarcely believe that the public will object to avoiding the delays of street haulage through Baltimore, and not avail themselves of the better facilities that we shall enjoy hereafter. The Northern Central Railway Company will, during the present year, perfect its terminal facilities at Baltimore so as to place that city on a full equality with others on the seaboard, and it will be the duty and interest of the company whose line terminates there to give to Baltimore a line in every respect equal both as to rates and facilities to any that the Baltimore and Ohio may be able to offer. You have no foot of railway on a dollar's worth of property north of Baltimore, and yet you have enjoyed through business connections and arrangements for the interchange of traffic. There certainly has never been a time when you could not have had the use of the properties between Baltimore and New-York on reasonable and proper terms, and it seems to me most unfair that you should attempt by the course indicated in your message to involve other parties into a policy that might result in great injury to the property they represent. The operations of this company are conducted with a view to serving the public at a price that will afford a reasonable remuneration to the stockholders on their investment. No policy could be permanent or advantageous which disregards such a purpose, and if the measures to be adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should produce the results that you anticipate, there will be no difficulty in understanding the motives which prompted such a course, and I believe the railway officers and the stockholders that may be injured will hold you, as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, responsible for this policy of destruction. So far as this company is concerned, it is abundantly able to take care of its interests and its stockholders.

The foregoing I believe to be a true statement of the questions presented by you. Their solution depends upon your own action, as the representative head of one of the great corporations of the country. I trust your decision will be such as may be wise and just to the interests you represent, and to those of other parties that may in some degree be dependent upon your lines, or so affected by it.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

NEW RAILROADS.

ENLARGING THE OPERATIONS OF THE OLD DOMINION STEAM-SHIP COMPANY—FRUIT FROM LEWES BY BOAT IN ELEVEN HOURS.

The Old Dominion Steamship Company, having established their line of steam-ships from New-York to Lewes, and conditionally purchased the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, have recently developed a line of policy which, if successful, bids fair to enable the company, in connection with the railroads of the Peninsula which are under their control, to monopolize the freight carrying of a large portion of the great fruit belt, including the lower Peninsula. The company has been stepping quietly in this direction for a long time. They have leased the Frankford and Breakwater Railroad from Georgetown to Frankford. They have bought the Worcester Railroad from Berlin to Snow Hill. They are to build the necessary connections to make of these a continuous road from Georgetown to some point on the Worcester and Somerset Railroad, which Eastern capitalists have agreed to continue to Cherrystone opposite Norfolk. This will give them a direct southward line from Georgetown to Norfolk. In order to render this line remunerative to the last degree possible they propose to construct a number of subsidiary roads or "feeders," each one of them an enterprise of considerable magnitude, and each involving its own peculiar difficulties. First, a road is proposed from Delmar to Georgetown, connecting at Delmar with the Eastern Shore Railroad without tapping the Delaware Road, which, under the management of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Company, is said to have incurred the hostility of the population of the country through which it passes. Therefore the Old Dominion Company propose to run this "feeder" to Delmar instead of Seaford, which latter place offers some advantages, but were the Old Dominion Company would be brought into co-operation with the Delaware Railroad, which result they seem to be desirous of avoiding.

The next move contemplated is a road from Milford to Dover, or possibly to Smyrna. This will enable them to connect in the fruit trade by bringing peaches to New-York. There is a charter in existence for a road between Newcastle and Wilmington, and among the possibilities of the near future is the building of this road, and the extension of the Milford and Dover Branch through Smyrna and Delaware City to Newcastle. This would give a continuous line which would connect with the entire length of the Delaware Railroad. This is not a part of the present plan, which is thought to be merely a road from Milford to Dover, which by propitiating local interests will aid the company in their efforts to secure State aid.

As subordinate branches of this great carrying business, car shops are to be built in Georgetown for the repair and manufacture of rolling stock, and ship-yards in Lewes are to be started, where it is said that the company will not only do their own repairing, but eventually build their own steamers. By May 1, or in time for the early fruit crop, the company expect to land daily loads of the produce of the South on the Harsey wharf in this City. The sailing time between Lewes and New-York is to be fixed at eleven hours, and the company propose to put on no boats that cannot make the trip in that time.

RUMORS OF A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

For some weeks there have been rumors about Wall street that the brokers who are opposed to the high rates of commision recently established by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange intended, with the aid of the large speculators, to form a new Exchange, which should be governed by the old rules of the present Exchange. A few days back it was reported that a call had been issued for a preliminary meeting to form a new Exchange, and that the meeting was to take place this week in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Yesterday the matter was discussed very freely on the street, and it was stated that the meeting is to be held this evening at the place mentioned, but there were many who were still disposed to look upon it as a "fizzle." Business in stocks is exceedingly dull, but whether it is due entirely to the increase of rates, or is the result in great part of a combination of speculators to force a growth of public opinion in favor of lower rates, is an open question. Many are in favor of an additional exchange who oppose any change in the present rates on the ground that competition will give a healthy impetus to the business of dealing in stocks, and that a large increase in speculation may consequently be looked for.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

John W. Forney, Jr., of Philadelphia, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Dr. J. Baxter Upham, of Boston, is at the Everett House.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

George W. Riggs, of Washington, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. William Claflin and family, of Massachusetts, are at the Windsor Hotel. They will sail for Europe to-day in the steam-ship Abyssinia.

Gen. W. C. Wickham and John Echols, of Virginia, and Gen. F. J. Herron, of Louisiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir John Swinburne, of England, and ex-Senator J. W. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, are at the Glisey House.

Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 16.

SENATE.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting in obedience to law a copy of the report of Major F. W. Farquhar, of the Corps of Engineers, upon the examination of sites for reservoirs at the head-waters of the Mississippi River. It was referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution providing for the admission of Mr. Pinchback, and Mr. SARGENT, of California, continued his speech begun yesterday. He said when the Senate adjourned last evening he was speaking in regard to the frequent atrocities in Louisiana. He then read from the testimony of Parson, a native of Louisiana, to show that the vindictiveness of the White League is against Republicans, white as well as colored, native as well as carpet-baggers. But, he asked, why this general denunciation of Northern men in the South? Have not our people a right to move from State to State to earn a living, to run for office, and to carry their political principles. Senator Gordon, to show that Northern Republicans are treated as gentlemen in the South, had read a telegram from a man who said he had been treated better than he deserved. A true Northern gentleman would not be likely to use such an expression. It sounded like one who

"Bends the pregnent hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning."

He referred to a speech of Mr. Norwood to refute his colleague, made at the theatre at Savannah, and said all manner of opprobrium was poured, with a witty tongue, on Northern Republicans, to a delighted audience. It was not the Northern men, but Northern Republicans, that were hated, ostracized, and abused. He cited the case of Walker, of Virginia. He believed this to be a free land, with right of resistence and movement from State to State. Senator Gordon assumed, because some Senators had spoken of the kindness of the Government in amnestying rebels, that a reproach was cast on the South. This was not true, but it is not well to open that subject. The Senator had claimed that the rebel soldiers thought they were right. He conceded it, and that their so thinking made their acts right or lessened the magnanimity of the Government in forgiving them. The high priest who procured the crucifixion of Christ and the people who asked the release of Barrabas probably thought they were right. Those who tolled the bells of St. Bartholomew's, and those who rose to the call, the murderers of Sicilian Vespers, those who drenched Savoy with blood, the actors at the massacre of Glencoe, Torquemado watching the victims of the inquisition on the rack, probably all thought they were right. The assassin of William the Silent may have as much thought himself right as Wilkes Booth when he assassinated Lincoln. Against the enlightened judgment of mankind condemns them, and it will not do for those who rebelled against the best Government on earth to extend slavery, who drew the death-line at Andersonville, who starved Union soldiers at Belle Isle and Salisbury, and assassinated a President of the United States, the noblest of the loving heart of the age, to recall those deeds in other than a sorrowful spirit. He dwelt on the general condition of society in Louisiana for several years past, and said there were many scenes of bloodshed, going back to 1866, at the date of the slaughter at the Constitutional Convention. Such scenes led up to the Penn insurrection, of which the seizure of the legislative hall was but an incident. Under these circumstances the President did right to camp on the military, and merely fulfilled his constitutional obligations. Democratic Senators say the root of all these evils is the presence of the military in Louisiana and proper impatience with the Kellogg Government. But recent scenes long ante-date the war and carpet-baggers. He cited Guzarré's *History of Louisiana*, and claimed that in January, 1856, bloodthirsty mobs surrounded the polls and intimidated voters; a third of the voters of New-Orleans were prevented by violence from voting. He cited also the messages of Govs. Herbert and Wickliffe, of Louisiana, to the same effect, and to the effect that fraud and violence made elections a farce. These crimes were perpetrated from a class hate against naturalized citizens, which is now transferred to Republicans and negroes. Force and fraud had such play that at the election when Kellogg and McEnery were candidates 20,000 Republicans were forced from voting. It was so at the election in 1868, when Grant was a candidate. Whole parishes full of Republicans did not cast a vote for him. In the face of such facts, and of the recent scenes at Vicksburg and elsewhere, Senator Gordon asks: "Was there ever such provocation as that since the war?" How the bloodthirsty black chickens persecute the White League fox! The provocation had been by general pardon, by restoration to rights, by fraternal admission to Congress; the provocation is the condemnation of murder, the demanding mercy for the helpless, and insisting on the liberty of all men to live, labor, and enjoy the rights of citizens. But, he says, we provoke because we interfere between capital and labor. It was a maxim of slaveholders that capital should own labor. He quoted the laws passed at the South, and said they were to practically enslave colored men, when Congress intervened, and said similar laws are being passed again by the Legislature of Louisiana.

Before Mr. Sargent concluded the Chair announced that the hour of 2 o'clock had arrived, and the Senate, in accordance with the order made yesterday, would proceed to the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the late Samuel Hooper.

At 2:50 P. M. the Senate returned to the Chamber, and at 2:55 P. M. adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. A number of private bills reported last week from the Committee of the Whole were passed.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS—THE TARIFF BILL.

On a question as to precedence of business, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved to go into Committee on the Tariff bill, and remarked that he was acting under the instructions of the Committee on Ways and Means, and under a sense of pressing duty. The House would take the responsibility off his shoulders if it declined to go on with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, opposed the motion to go into Committee on the Tariff bill, and pressed the immediate consideration of the Southern Claims bill.

Mr. DAWES said he felt he had discharged his duty by bringing the matter before the House, and the country would see now much easier it was to get money out of the Treasury than to get money into it. Unless the House addressed itself persistently to some such measure and passed it, the Treasury would fail to meet its demands, and an extra session of Congress would be necessary.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania—How much debate do you propose to allow on the Tariff bill?

Mr. DAWES—Three hours.

Mr. ALBRIGHT—I move to limit the debate to one and a half hours.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, and Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, protested against such a limitation of debate as would preclude them from representing the interests of their constituents.

The question was put on Mr. Albright's motion, and it was rejected.

The question was then put on a motion by Mr. DAWES to limit the debate to three hours, and it was rejected.

The question was then put on Mr. DAWES' motion to go into committee on the Tariff bill, and it was rejected—69 to 96.

PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The House then took up, as a special order, the bill reported from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, by Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

The details of the bill were canvassed in a colloquial discussion between Messrs. Kellogg, of Connecticut, Hale, of Maine, Cessna and Speer, of Pennsylvania, Coburn of Indiana, Hubbard of Michigan, and others. The point of discussion was exclusively the salaries attached to the various offices in the department.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, offered an amendment requiring the appointments of the department to be distributed among the States and Territories in proportion to the population; which was agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 128; nays, 30. Of the principal officers, it fixes the salaries as follows: Secretary, $8,000; two Assistant Secretaries, $4,500 each; Chief Clerk, $3,000; supervising Architect, $4,000; First Controller, $5,000; Second Controller, $5,000; Commissioner of Customs, $4,500; First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, $4,000 each; Auditor for the Post Office Department, $4,000; Register, $4,000; Treasurer, $6,500; Controller of the Currency, $5,000; Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $6,000.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRISON, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, reported a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution in reference to the election of a President and Vice President. The first section provides that the President and Vice President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people. Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress, and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district; but the candidates for President and Vice President are not to be both citizens of the same State. The second section provides that the person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large. The third section provides that the person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

The fourth section provides that if two persons have the same number of votes in any State, (it being the highest number,) each of them shall receive one Presidential vote from the State at large; but if more than two persons shall receive the same number, (it being the highest number,) neither shall receive any vote from the State at large. If more than one shall have the same number of votes in any district, (it being the highest number,) no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

The fifth section makes the same provisions applicable to the Vice President. The sixth section gives Congress power to provide for holding and conducting Presidential elections. The seventh section provides that the States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter the same. The eighth section provides that no person who has been a Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice President.

Mr. HARRISON was going on to explain and advocate the bill, when he was interrupted by observations from Messrs. Lamar, of Mississippi, and Speer, of Pennsylvania, members of the Committee on Elections, to the effect that they had not given their assent to the report.

The SPEAKER thereupon interposed and suggested that as the hour for the funeral ceremonies of Mr. Hooper was at hand the bill should go over for the present, and stated that it would come up the first thing to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

The SPEAKER then presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman, of Florida, and directed the name of Mr. Purman to be struck from the roll of members.

The regular proceedings of the House were here interrupted, and the hall was put in order for the celebration of the funeral ceremonies of the late Samuel Hooper. At the close of the services the House adjourned.

THE NEW RULES FOR GRAIN GRADING.

THEY ARE REPORTED FAVORABLY BY THE COMMITTEE—LIGHTERAGE COMMITTEE APPOINTED—PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday morning. Messrs. L. J. N. Stark, Isaac H. Reed, A. E. Masters, W. H. Philips, and L. Hazeltine were appointed a committee to go to Albany and urge the following numerously-signed petition upon the Legislature:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and others engaged in the commerce of the country, respectfully request your honorable body to authorize the disposal of the lateral canals; the completion of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals, so that a uniform depth of seven feet of water may be maintained throughout their entire length; and such other improvements as may be needed to afford the greatest possible carrying capacity attainable with reliable navigation.

Your petitioners respectfully call your attention to the great efforts now being made in and through other States, and especially by the Dominion of Canada, to secure the trade of the great North-west; and, in order to prevent this trade from being diverted through competing routes, your petitioners urge the importance of effecting these improvements at the earliest practicable moment, and, also, that a reduction of the tolls be made to the lowest attainable point.

The Committee on Trade reported favorably on the proposed new rules for grading grain, and it was ordered that at the next meeting of the board the Grain Committee, and others in favor and opposed should have an opportunity of being heard in relation to them. These rules, which have been productive of considerable excitement on the Exchange, are now for the first time published:

RULE 17.—In order to facilitate deliveries of grain arriving by canal, the railroad companies are hereby permitted to put together in boats provided by themselves, grain of the same kind and grade, without regard to ownership, after the same shall have been inspected, graded and weighed in accordance with the following rules. But such rule shall not apply to vessel cargoes brought by rail from Buffalo or Erie on through bills of lading from points west thereof—and such cargoes shall be delivered to consignees in boat-loads without inspection and unmixed with other grain; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving owners of the right of preserving the identity of their grain consigned to this market, if they shall so elect, subject only to such conditions as may be made between themselves and the railroad companies for that purpose.

RULE 18. The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange shall, upon the adoption of these rules, proceed to establish grades for all kinds of grain arriving by rail, and shall prepare and keep at the Produce Exchange standard samples of such grades; and for the proper maintenance of the grades of grain, as established under the provisions of this rule, the Committee on Grain shall appoint an Inspector in Chief, whose term of office and those of his appointees shall be subject to the pleasure of the said committee, and who shall perform the duties as set forth in the following rules. The Committee on Grain shall also do such other proper and needful things as shall from time to time be required for properly carrying out this system of grading of grain.

RULE 19. The Inspector in Chief shall appoint such number of deputies as in his opinion, or in the opinion of the Committee on Grain shall be sufficient to insure the prompt and reliable inspection of each car of grain upon its arrival at the Hudson River terminus of the railroads, and the performance of such other duties as may devolve upon him or them under these rules. The salaries or fees of these deputies shall be paid by the Inspector in Chief.

RULE 20. Immediately after their appointment, and before performing any of the duties of their office, the Inspector in Chief and his deputies shall be required to take or subscribe to the following oath:

[Then follows the oath required.]

RULE 21. It shall be the duty of the Inspector in Chief, or his deputies, to inspect and determine the grade of grain (subject to inspection) in the cars; to supervise the weighing of the cars, loaded and light, upon the railroad track scales; to see that such scales are in correct working order when in use, and to see that the entire contents of each car are properly transferred to boats. He shall keep, or cause to be kept, in a book or books provided by him for that purpose, an accurate record of the number of each car, the kind, grade, and quantity of grain inspected and weighed therein; the date of such inspection; the name of the boat to which the grain was transferred; the date of such transfer, and the name of the consignee. He shall also furnish to the railroad companies, returns in duplicate of grain so inspected and weighed at the Hudson River termini of their respective lines, which returns shall be made upon the following form of inspector's return. [The blank form is here added.]

RULE 22.—The compensation for inspection shall be at a rate per car determined and regulated by the Committee on Grain, and shall be payable weekly by the consignees to the Inspector in Chief.

RULE 23.—The railroad companies shall issue guaranteed certificates for graded grain upon the following forms of certificate. [The blank guaranteed certificate setting forth when, where, and how the grain is received.]

The quantity of grain represented by each certificate shall not exceed 5,000 bushels, except of oats, for which the certificates shall not exceed 10,000 bushels each. These certificates shall be negotiable, properly dated, and numbered consecutively, and shall state in detail the kind, grade, and quantity of the grain represented by them, and the numbers of the cars from which it was transferred to boats, and shall be furnished to the consignees before noon of the dates thereof, accompanied by the freight bills and inspection returns. The railroad companies shall, however, have the right to withhold such certificates until the freight (computed upon the track scale weights as furnished by the Inspector) and all accrued charges upon the grain represented by such certificates shall have been paid.

RULE 24.(Consignees shall be allowed to hold grain in boats four working days, including the dates of the certificates, free of expense. After that time demurrage shall accrue at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent. per bushel per day, whether orders for delivery have been given or not, which charge shall then continue until the demurrage charge accrues as provided in rule 27.

RULE 25. Upon surrender of certificates to the railroad company issuing the same, with an order directing delivery of the grain, the said company shall give proper receipts for the said certificates, and shall promptly deliver the grade and quantity of grain specified therein at any customary place of delivery in the port of New-York, as directed, but may deliver any grain of the kind and grade named in said certificates.

RULE 26. The railroad companies shall not be required to place, free of charge, less than 4,000 bushels of one grade or kind of grain at any one point in the harbor.

RULE 27. After grain is ordered, consignees or owners shall be allowed three working days, including that of its arrival at the specified point of destination, for its loading, and shall then pay $10 demurrage for each twenty-four hours or parts thereof thereafter on each order for the delivery of 10,000 bushels, or less, of one grade of oats, or 8,000 bushels, or less, of one grade of any other kind of grain, until the same be discharged, whether such time be within the original four days or not.

RULE 28. In consideration of the fact that the New-York Produce Exchange grants to the railroad companies the right to consolidate grain in accordance with these rules, it is hereby understood and agreed that the railroad companies shall be liable for the safety of said grain until discharged from their boats, as fully as though no transfer had been made from cars to boats; but they shall have the right to terminate their liability in the manner provided in rule 29.

RULE 29. If any certificate of graded grain be not surrendered to the railroad company issuing the same within five days from the date thereof, with an order directing delivery of the grain, the said company may thereafter give not less than forty-eight hours' notice, on the bulletin of the New-York Produce Exchange, of their intention to store in grain warehouses the quantity of grain represented by such certificate; and if such certificate be not surrendered within the time specified in such notice, with an order directing some other disposition of the property, said company may thereafter so store the grain at the expense and risk of the owner thereof. Said certificate shall then cease to be a valid delivery between sellers and buyers.

RULE 30. On all sales of graded grain, the tender of authorized certificates, as heretofore described, shall constitute a delivery of the grain as between sellers and buyers. Such deliveries shall be made before the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Deliveries shall be known as "regular" when three working days, including the day of tender, are allowed by sellers. When the term "fresh" is used, it shall be understood to mean four days, as above. Sellers shall deduct from their invoices the customary half weighing, elevation, or cost of discharging boats; any accrued demurrage, and also, if necessary, sufficient unaccrued demurrage to give buyers "regular" time for delivery, as herein-before described, which charges shall then be assumed by buyers. On deliveries of grain from boats, buyers may call for a reinspection at their own expense.

RULE 31. All grain inspected on arrival as out of condition or unmerchantable, or for which no grades are established, shall be kept separate in boats provided for that purpose, and shall be governed by the same rules, as to deliveries and demurrages, as graded grain. Inspectors shall furnish samples before noon on the day such grain is ready for delivery.

RULE 32. Any grievances growing out of the inspection of grain shall be referred to the Committee on Grain of the New-York Produce Exchange for adjudication.

RULE 33. Any questions of difference between the New-York Produce Exchange and the railroad companies, or either of them, growing out of the inspection and delivery of grain, shall be settled by a private arbitration committee, consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be selected by the President of the New-York Produce Exchange, subject to the approval of the Committee on Grain, one by the railroad companies, or the company with which the controversy may arise, and these two to select the third; and the decision of such committee shall be final as to the case presented.

The following were appointed the Committee on Lighterage under the new rules: Messrs. George H. Webster, Alanson Boyer, R. H. Ten Broeck, D. M. Munger, and Pope O. Toft. The following new members were elected: Messrs. L. S. Bowman, Edward M. Butler, A. Feigelstock, John Goggin, A. G. Montgomery, Philip Ruprecht, Egbert B. Seaman, and F. F. Valentine. The board then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union	72½	100	North-west. Pref.	56¼
500	do.....s3.	72⅝	100	Union Pacific.....	40⅛
500	do.....s3.	72⅝	200	do.....s3.	40
1100	do.....	72½	100	do.....c.	40
600	do.....c.	72½	1000	do.....s3.	40⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103½	900	do.....s3.	40¼
1000	do.....s3.	101½	100	Tol. & Wabash....	11⅝
200	Pacific Mail.....	33½	300	do.....	11⅝
600	do.....	33	500	do.....	11⅝
200	do.....c.	32⅞	100	do.....	11⅝
800	do.....	32⅝	100	do.....s3.	11
1200	do.....	32⅝	1000	do.....	11
100	do.....c.	32¾	100	do.....c.	11¼
400	do.....	32⅝	100	do.....s3.	11⅜
200	do.....	32¾	700	do.....	11
200	do.....s3.	32⅝	1100	do.....	11¼
100	do.....	32⅝	300	do.....	11¼
1100	West. Un. Tel.	72½	500	do.....	11¼
35	do.....	72¼	100	Morris & Essex..	97
200	do.....s3.	72⅝	250	P., Ft. W. & C.	98
1200	do.....	72⅝	80	do.....	98
100	do.....s5.	72⅝	28	do.....b. c.	97⅝
1000	do.....bs.	72½	100	H. & St. Jo.....b. c.	20½
600	do.....s5.	72⅝	400	do.....	20
1500	do.....	72¾	100	Ohio & M.....s3.	26⅜
50	Adams Ex.	100	500	do.....s3.	26⅜
20	United States Ex.	58	200	do.....s3.	26⅜
20	do.....b. c.	58⅛	300	do.....	26⅜
10	Wells-Fargo.....	86	200	C., C. & I. C.....b. c.	54

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. Pacific 1st.	93½	200	Lake Shore.....s3.	73⅛
500	Consol. Coal.....	42¾	500	Pacific Mail.....bs.	33
100	Atl. & Pac. Tel....	22⅛	300	do.....	32⅞
500	West. Union.....s5.	72⅜	100	do.....c.	32⅞
200	do.....s6.	72⅜	300	do.....	32⅜
200	do.....	72⅜	200	do.....c.	32⅜
300	do.....s3.	72⅜	1900	Union Pacific.....	40¼
2200	do.....	72⅜	50	N. J. Central.....	108⅜
200	do.....c.	72⅜	400	Rock Island.....s3.	103⅝
100	do.....	72⅜	500	Toledo & Wab.....	11⅛
100

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS INTRODUCED.

TILTON EXPLAINS POINTS WHICH THE CROSS-EXAMINATION PARTIALLY ELICITED—WHAT HE TOLD REV. DR. STORRS UPON SHOWING HIM THE "TRUE STORY"—AN OLD SERVANT MAKES SOME INTERESTING STATEMENTS, AND PRODUCES A SENSATION—WHAT SHE SAW AND HEARD.

Yesterday's proceedings consisted of a continued effort by Mr. Fullerton in his re-direct examination of Tilton to explain or account for conclusive answers made by the witness during the course of Mr. Evarts' cross-examination. The day was also marked by much argument between counsel and the introduction of a new and wholly unexpected witness in the person of a woman formerly a nurse in the Tilton household. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were present during the earlier portion of the day, but left at recess, and did not hear the testimony of the new witness. Mrs. Tilton, with her friend, Mrs. Fields, the Quaker lady, remained in court during the entire proceedings. Members of the Plymouth Church congregation were present in large force. Tilton was prompt in his attendance, and ascended to the witness-stand as the Judge took his seat on the bench. In reply to Mr. Fullerton, he said he believed in the immortality of the soul and in a future responsibility. The precise reason for the publication of the correspondence of Mrs. Tilton in the Chicago *Tribune* was next inquired into, and Tilton answered that his counsel, Judge Morris, deemed that the publication of the correspondence would form the best refutation of stories prejudicial to Tilton's character as a husband and father, and that they were published by Judge Morris with that end in view. Tilton then said that the omission on his part in his statement of a portion of Mrs. Tilton's letter referring to the passage, "To love is praiseworthy, to abuse the gift is sin," was purely accidental.

The "True Story" was then referred to, and Tilton was asked why he had shown it to a number of persons. Mr. Evarts objected, but the question was allowed by the court. The witness replied that his object in so showing it to a number of intelligent persons was to obtain, by means of the expression of their judgment, the corresponding sentiment of the public at large in the event of the "True Story" being actually published. He was then asked what object he expected to accomplish by writing the "True Story." This question called up another objection from Mr. Evarts, and a sharp and short argument followed between him and Mr. Fullerton. Finally, Judge Neilson admitted the question, and Tilton answered: "Mrs. Woodhull's tale blasting my family, had been six weeks before the public. The policy of silence with which we originally agreed to meet it was every day becoming more and more disastrous. I undertook the preparation of a narrative which, on being published, would create in the public mind an impression like this: 'We never believed that the Woodhull story was true, because it was too extravagant, but we always believed there was some foundation for it. Now, here at last, we have the true story, and it is not as bad as originally reported, and it exonerates Mrs. Tilton." Tilton was then asked what he said to the persons to whom he exhibited the "True Story." He answered, "Well, I said to Dr. Storrs, for instance, by whose advice I prepared the narrative"— At this point Mr. Evarts broke off the answer with an objection, and another long argument as to the admissibility of the testimony occurred. Mr. Evarts contended that on the cross-examination he had not questioned the witness in a way to open the door for such an inquiry by Mr. Fullerton on the re-direct examination. Messrs. Beach and Fullerton argued that Mr. Evarts had laid the foundation for the question, and claimed the right, when an act of the plaintiff was proved, to bring in evidence the conversation concurrent with and consequent on, the commission of the act. It was so ruled by the court. Tilton answered: "As soon as I had read the paper there was a sudden pause or silence. Dr. Storrs turned to me and said, 'Mr. Tilton before I can consult with you on this subject or give you any advice worth anything, you must answer me one question:' I said, 'What is it;' he then said, 'I want you to tell me whether this narrative we have read is the plain and honest truth—what is called in court the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?' I said, 'Well, Sir, I will answer that question if you will promise not to ask me any further questions on the subject.' 'Well,' says he, 'I will not catechize you against your wish or will.' I then said, 'It is not the whole truth, it is only a part of the truth; it is an understatement; but it is all I am willing to give to the public.' Then he said, 'I advise you not to publish it.'"

Mr. Evarts objected to this answer. The court overruled the objection, and Mr. Evarts excepted to the ruling. Tilton then stated that the object of his interview with Halliday was to blot out from the mind of the latter, as the second officer of Plymouth Church, all idea that Mrs. Tilton was guilty.

Then came another question, which caused another extremely lengthy and interesting argument. The attention of the witness was called to that portion of his testimony before the Church Examining Committee, where, on being asked if he had said that for a year after Mrs. Tilton's confession she had insisted to him that she had not violated her marriage vow, and he answered affirmatively. He was then asked by Mr. Fullerton what confession he referred to when he made the answer. Mr. Evarts objected, for the reason that the answer would necessarily be a recital of a confidential communication made to the witness by his wife, and that it did not come within the scope of the regular rule of evidence. The court ruled out the question, and counsel for the plaintiff excepted. He was then asked what else took place before the committee regarding that answer and at the same time. This was also objected to, but allowed by the court. Tilton answered that he had laid before the committee a sworn statement charging the defendant with having had sexual intimacy with Mrs. Tilton from the Fall of 1868 to the Spring of 1870. Mr. Fullerton then proposed to read the statement. This was at once objected to by Mr. Evarts, and an extended argument followed.

In closing his argument, Mr. Beach said that while entertaining the highest respect for the court, he would feel if the question was excluded that a gross injustice had been done to the law and the plaintiff's just rights in the case. Mr. Evarts' argument in reply, though in the main composed of legal reasoning, at times verged into strong and emphatic declarations of principle and effective definitions of the aspect of the case.

Judge Neilson ruled in favor of the defense, Mr. Fullerton excepting to the ruling, and a recess of an hour was taken.

On the reassembling of court, Mr. Fullerton said that the statement having been excluded, he proposed, in order to fix his exceptions, to make offers of it in evidence. Mr. Evarts again objected, and another argument ensued, which resulted in the court recognizing the right of the plaintiff's counsel to make offers of proof. Mr. Fullerton then read sections 3 and 4 of Tilton's sworn statement as laid before the Church Committee, in which, regarding the alleged adulteries of Mrs. Tilton, he said: "These acts of wrong being on her part, from first to last, not wanton or consciously wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by the powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time to this end by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as her trusted religious preceptor and guide."

At this period of the case Mr. Fullerton announced that he desired to suspend the examination of Mr. Tilton, in order that a witness in waiting might be examined, stating as a reason that she was in very bad health and under medical treatment. This announcement awakened much curiosity as to who the witness could be, and what her testimony would be. The consent of the court and opposing counsel having been obtained, the witness was brought into court. As far as appearances was concerned she disappointed the audience. She was poorly dressed, and bore in every feature and movement the appearance inseparable from a female domestic. On gaining the witness stand she gave her name as Kate Carey, and volunteered the information that she would tell the truth and nothing more. In reply to Mr. Fullerton's questions, she said she was a resident of Bellevue Hospital, where for two months she had been under treatment of Drs. Schaeffer and Lusk for "brownkitis" on the lungs. Her evidence was to the effect that two weeks after the birth of Ralph Tilton she had been hired as wet-nurse by Mrs. Tilton, and that she saw Mr. Beecher go into Mrs. Tilton's bed-room and Mrs. Tilton close the folding doors; that on another occasion she saw Mrs. Tilton sitting on Mr. Beecher's knee, in the parlor, with her hand on his shoulder, and that she heard Beecher say: "How do you feel, Elizabeth?" and Mrs. Tilton answered "Dear father, I feel so-so." This description caused a roar of laughter in the court, which Judge Neilson sternly repressed. Mrs. Tilton did not exhibit any discomposure. The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Evarts, but apparently to little effect. Her life since leaving the employment of Mrs. Tilton was inquired into, and her various places of residence ascertained. Mr. Evarts, in each instance, asked her what her capacity was, and was as surely answered with the stereotyped recommendation of servants, "cook, wash, and iron." Mr. Evarts asked her how she came to be a witness, and was informed that she told Mrs. Lawrence, one of the Ladies' Visiting Committee of Bellevue Hospital, that she had lived with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and that Mrs. Lawrence questioned her as to the facts she testified to. This answer somewhat disappointed the counsel for defendant, and the plaintiff's counsel smiled. Mr. Evarts learned the valuable information that Tilton kept six servants, including Bessie Turner, and on asking whether the witness had any trouble in the house, was almost overwhelmed with the volubility with which Kate Carey answered. She said that she and Bessie Turner "had some words," and that "Bessie hit her over the head with a hair-brush," and was proceeding to say what she did to Bessie in return, when Mr. Evarts said: "Oh, we don't care for that," and with a dry smile and a take-her-away wave of the hand, motioned Mrs. Carey to leave the stand.

Tilton's examination was then resumed, and he was asked in what way his wife maintained before her mother that she had not been guilty of doing wrong. A long argument between the counsel as to the admissibility of the question followed. It was finally allowed by the court. Mr. Evarts excepting. Tilton answered that Mrs. Tilton used to say she was not to be judged either by her mother or by him, but by God; that he would judge her tenderly; that she loved God, and that He would not have allowed her to enter into such relations with Beecher were they sinful; that Beecher was a clergyman and a holy man, and that he had repeatedly assured her it was not sinful, and that love justified all things; and that Beecher having given her this assurance, she could not see how it could be sinful. After this explanation the court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court opened at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Fullerton (to the court)—Shall I proceed, your Honor?

Judge Neilson—If you please.

Mr. Fullerton then resumed the re-direct examination of Mr. Tilton.

Q.—At the close of yesterday's proceedings, Mr. Tilton, we were dealing with your religious faith. I think there is one other question I would like to ask upon that subject. Do you believe in the immortality of the soul? A.—I do. Sir.

Q.—And in a future accountability? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I pass from that, then, to the publication of the letters in the Chicago *Tribune*. You stated in your cross-examination that you had been greatly misrepresented—that your counsel thought justice required that those letters should be published. In what respect had you been misrepresented, and in what respect did the publication of those letters, or any part of them, do you justice?

Mr. Evarts (to the stenographer)—Will you read that question before it is answered.

The stenographer (reading)—"You stated in your cross-examination that you had been greatly misrepresented—that your counsel thought justice required that those letters should be published. In what respect had you been misrepresented, and in what respect did the publication of those letters, or any part of them, do you justice?"

Mr. Evarts—You mean the publication of the wife's letters?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, the correspondence in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The Witness—Do you wish me to answer that?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—Well, Sir, during the early part of the Summer, when this case first began to be talked of in the newspapers, charges were brought against me in various journals to the effect that I had been for years a very brutal man in my family, that I had ill-used my wife, that I was given to drunkenness and orgies, that I was in every respect a savage; and my friend and counsel, Judge Morris, said that that popular impression was working me great injury and detriment; and after he read the correspondence which during all those many years had passed between my wife and myself, he suggested the propriety of publishing it, or extracts from it, in order to do away with that popular impression, which was certainly unjust and very injurious.

Q.—Your attention was called to an extract from a letter on your examination, dated Feb. 3, 1868, in which appears the extract: "To love is praiseworthy; to abuse the gift is sin," &c. From what did you make the copy of that letter to insert in your statement, from the letter itself, or from the publication in the Chicago *Tribune*? A.—I do not think, Sir, the publication in the Chicago *Tribune* had been made at that time. I think I made it from the letter itself.

HE DID NOT PURPOSELY MISQUOTE THE LETTER.

Q.—The letter itself. Well, it is said that a part of the quotation is left out—a part of the letter. I want to ask you whether you did it purposely, or whether it was accidental? A.—No, Sir. I was not aware that any part had been omitted till my attention was called to it. It was a pure accident.

Mr. Fullerton—I now offer in evidence section 6 of that statement in which that extract from the letter appears.

Judge Neilson—Part of that has been read, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Well.

Mr. Evarts—I object to that, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—On the ground that a part of that letter has been read?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir; I have not read a part of that document.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, the gentleman has read a part of the document.

Mr. Evarts—I did not. I have cross-examined this witness in regard to his former publication of this letter now produced here, which differs from that letter. That fact—that single fact—is all that I have proved, and I have read no line of that statement whatever.

Judge Neilson—I think you are right.

Mr. Evarts—I put it in his hands to call his attention—

Judge Neilson—I think you are—

Mr. Evarts—And thereupon asked him if that was the publication authorized by him. He said something—that he could not answer as to the correctness of the printing. I then produced him the writing, which he recognized as that of his amanuensis, and then I confined myself entirely to that letter and to the publication of that letter.

Judge Neilson—I think you are right, Mr. Evarts; but still your examination tended to show a mispublication of the letter. I think he may explain that if he can, and this calls for that explanation simply. To that end it is proper that the clause should be read.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, he has already explained it. He says he did not know until it was produced here that there was a difference.

Judge Neilson—Well, I think he may read it; it has been sufficiently referred to.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note my exception?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (reading)—"That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy, one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and wished to convince him that she could receive his kindness and yet resist his solicitations; and that she could inspire in him, by her purity and fidelity, an increased respect for the chaste dignity of womanhood. Previous to the Autumn of 1868 she maintained with Christian firmness toward her Pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous pleas, which were strong and oft-repeated; and in a letter to her husband, dated Feb. 3, 1868, she wrote as follows: 'To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood.'"

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, I understand you to say that you did not purposely misquote that letter? A.—No, Sir; I think that must be very evident from reading the letter. The object of the quotation was the very last sentence, namely, "No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

Q.—Yes, Sir—as written?

Mr. Beach—At the date of that letter?

A.—Yes, Sir; the whole object of the quotation was to adduce the whole testimony to her own integrity of character at that time—not to misrepresent her, but to compliment her.

TILTON'S PHONOGRAPHIC NOTES.

Q.—Your attention has been called to the so-called "true statement," and to the fact that Mr. Moulton called on Mr. Beecher, and after the interview with him returned to you and immediately gave to you an account of the interview, which you took down in phonographic notes; did you take down the narrative that Mr. Moulton gave to you of that interview? A.—I did, Sir, on the spot.

Q.—Have you got these phonographic notes? A.—I have got all that are left of them; there seem to have been some pages lost.

Q.—Where are the original notes: have you them with you? A.—I saw them two or three days ago.

Q.—Where are they, Mr. Tilton? A.—They must be there in that bundle.

Q.—Look at that paper which I now show, and say whether it is a correct translation of those notes?

Mr. Evarts—Of what?

Mr. Fullerton—Translation of his phonographic notes.

Witness—I don't know about this, Sir; I can look at the notes themselves.

Mr. Morris—I don't know that I have them.

Witness—How?

Mr. Morris—I don't know that I have them.

Witness—I saw those notes only a day or two ago.

Mr. Fullerton—I supposed they were here.

Q.—In whose handwriting is that paper? A.—I think that is Mr. Eddy's.

Q.—Do you recollect reading the notes to him and having written them out? A.—I recollect making a copy of the notes. I don't know how this came to be made. I could not certify that this is a correct copy, but I can read the notes themselves.

Mr. Fullerton—We will see about that hereafter; pass it for a moment.

Mr. Evarts—When the notes are produced it will be time to make our objection.

THE OBJECT OF SHOWING THE TRUE STORY TO SEVERAL PERSONS.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Tilton, this "true story" has been the subject of a great deal of inquiry; you have testified that you showed that "true story" to several persons. With what object did you show it.

Mr. Evarts—Show what?

Mr. Fullerton—Show the "true story."

Mr. Evarts—I don't know what we have to do with that.

Judge Neilson—It is like asking "How came you to do so? What occasion had you to do so?" I think those inquiries are proper.

Mr. Evarts—People are to be judged by their actions.

Judge Neilson—Doubtless.

Mr. Fullerton—And by their works.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose his object in showing it was that the people he showed it to might see it. [Suppressed laughter.]

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And that is a consequence that the law imputes to the acts.

Judge Neilson—There are very few acts that cannot be explained.

Mr. Evarts—Yes: but there are a great many that the law does not allow the actor to explain.

Judge Neilson—I think this witness can tell you how he came to show this paper as you have had him say he did; how he came to do it and what led to it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes: but that is not exactly the point of my friend's inquiry: he may prove the fact or the act of somebody else as asking him to show it.

Judge Neilson—Then there would be no question.

Mr. Evarts—But the question of my learned friend is what was his object in showing the paper to those people to whom it was shown.

Judge Neilson—I think that comes to the same thing. It don't affect the paper: it leaves the principal fact where it stood before, but it has some bearing on the *quo animo* of the witness.

Mr. Evarts—This raises the other question whether the *quo animo* can be shown by the witness to distinguish the act by the character which the law imputes to the act, to wit, that he showed it that it might be seen, that's all.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note my exception.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Showing it wouldn't affect his object. [To the witness.] Now, Mr. Tilton, I will ask what object you had in showing that paper to those people?

WHY HE WROTE THE PAPER.

A.—Well, Sir, I think that in order to state that with absolute correctness I should prefer to state why I wrote it—my object in writing it.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well, you may state that.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to in answer to this question.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; I will ask this question.

Mr. Evarts—Let us know whether it is asked or not.

Judge Neilson—He is confined to one question, his object in showing it.

The Witness—My object in showing that paper to a select number of intelligent people was in order that I might get from them a judgment such as the great public at large would have rendered in case it had been published. I didn't know how it would affect the public, and I thought if I showed it here to one, there to another, and there to another, to a dozen or so, or twenty intelligent persons, that their united judgment would be to me like the judgment of a jury or the judgment of the public.

WHAT OBJECT HE EXPECTED TO ACCOMPLISH BY THE PUBLICATION.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, you may state what object you expected to accomplish if this was published. A.—I expected, if it was published—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—One moment.

Judge Neilson—Note an objection to it; I think he may answer that.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, he asks him this question: What object he expected to accomplish if it was published? Now, it never was published, and therefore there is no point that needs explanation.

Judge Neilson—It was published in the limited way which you have drawn out.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend makes a distinction.

Mr. Fullerton—I will alter the question. What object you expected to accomplish by writing that paper?

Mr. Evarts—That matter has been introduced by them on their direct examination, and the witness has stated that it was written and prepared as a form of publication, and that it was read to Mr. Beecher, and that an interview took place concerning it. In regard to that I have asked no question, and the new matter of my cross-examination is only in respect to the exhibition of this paper.

Judge Neilson—Yes: now if that is so, you are not at liberty to put this question.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, he has inquired with regard to the "true story." He has read many parts of it to the witness, and asked him whether they were correct, and he has received his answers. Now, it is proper for us to show what object he had in writing that paper, or what was the condition of things at that time which in his judgment made it necessary. I could not ask that question until the contents of the "true story" were made known by the other side. Now they have been made known in part, and it is certainly desirable that the jury should know what object this gentleman expected to accomplish by the preparation of such a paper as that.

Judge Neilson—Well, I think he may answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, but that does not displace the objection that this is part of the original inquiry what the object of the "true story" was.

Judge Neilson—That was the use you made of it.

Mr. Evarts—I have made no use of it. I have not affected in the least what his knowledge of it was, nor his knowledge of the manner in which he prepared it, and concerning which he testified, and regarding which I asked him no question whatever.

Judge Neilson—You brought the contents to his knowledge and to his recollection.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know that; I do not know that I ever brought it to his recollection; that adds nothing to the authority of the story which he had composed, and the object for which he composed it, and concerning which I have asked him no single question.

Judge Neilson—I think he may answer the question.

Mr. Evarts—Will your Honor be so good as to note my exception?

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, proceed to state—

Mr. Evarts' emphatic manner in asking for an exception caused some amusement among the audience.

Judge Neilson said: "Gentlemen, you will please refrain from the expression of any opinion on this point. Retain that in your minds till you get home."

Q.—Go on, Mr. Tilton. A.—My object in the preparation of that narrative was this: Mrs. Woodhull's tale blasting my family had been six weeks before published; the policy of silence with which we originally agreed to meet it was every day proving more and more disastrous, carrying my household down to ruin in the public estimation. I undertook the preparation of a narrative which on being published would create in the public mind an impression like this, namely: We never believed that the Woodhull story was true, because it was too extravagant, but we always believed that there was some foundation for it; now, here at last we have the true story, and it is not as bad as originally reported, and it exonerates Mrs. Tilton. My whole object was to pluck up by the roots Mrs. Woodhull's poisonous tale, and to plant in its place a story less deleterious, and which would not incriminate my wife.

WHAT HE SAID TO THE GENTLEMEN HE SHOWED IT TO.

Q.—What did you say to these gentlemen you showed it to?

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

Judge Neilson—We will take that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is a conversation with other persons.

Judge Neilson—Yes, in connection with the act of showing it, you having proved that act.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

The Witness—Well, Sir, I said to Dr. Storrs, for instance, by whose advice I prepared the narrative—

Mr. Evarts—This I object to, if your Honor please.

Mr. Fullerton—Omit that.

Mr. Evarts—I object to anything that passed between him and Dr. Storrs, it having been omitted on the direct examination, and I have not asked a single question on it.

Mr. Fullerton—If your Honor please, I propose to show that he took that paper to Dr. Storrs.

The Court—That appears.

Mr. Fullerton—That appears. I propose to show what he said to Dr. Storrs when he presented it. They have proved that he presented it to Dr. Storrs, and we have a right to show what was said; at the time they took that proof they opened the door, and they must take the consequences.

The Court—Very well, it was presented to Dr. Storrs.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly, Sir.

The Court—Well, you may prove it.

Mr. Evarts—This witness had been introduced to this inquiry about what passed between him and Dr. Storrs so far as it was legal. Now, this paper was shown to Dr. Storrs; I asked him a list of the people that he showed it to, and he named, Dr. Storrs among them. What right does that give them to go into any further inquiry concerning the subject with Dr. Storrs, and concerning which I took up no inquiry?

The Court—You referred to their inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—I referred to their interview.

The Court—State the facts.

Mr. Evarts—Now we will see—well, now we will see. It is on page 427 of the pamphlet.

The Court—Now, do you recall my attention to what took place in reference to the interview with Dr. Storrs on the direct, then on the cross? I suppose I can take your recollection of it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir. The difficulty is, I cannot state my recollection; therefore I have the text before me, (page No. 427.)

The Court—The interview with Dr. Storrs is there; you need go no further.

Mr. Evarts—I read from the direct examination. The witness is now narrating a conversation with Mr. Beecher: "I told Mr. Beecher that the suggestion which he had made a few weeks before—a few days before, perhaps a fortnight before—as to introducing the tripartite covenant, or a section of it, into a proposed card to the public, had led me to consider the propriety of publishing, or, at all events, of writing a story at some considerable length, including that covenant and including certain other documents in the case, all which, taken together, might give to the public some satisfactory solution of the original of the Woodhull scandal without, at the same time, confessing the whole truth. I told him that his suggestion of publishing a portion of that covenant had inspired me to the preparation of a document, in which the entire covenant should be included, together with other papers. I told him, furthermore, I had consulted on that subject with Rev. Dr. Storrs, of this city; that I had gone to him as a good man, a calm man, and a wise man, and had asked him what, in his judgment, the public sentiment of Brooklyn required at my hands in this business, and that Dr. Storrs had advised me to act calmly; to put together the facts and papers and documents, in the shape in which they could be proved, and then submit them to him, and after I had given him facts in that accurate shape he would give me the best judgment that he could form. I told Mr. Beecher that, in pursuance of that suggestion, I had once or twice seen Dr. Storrs, and that on one occasion I had requested Mrs. Tilton to go with me, but she had preferred not to do so, but had written a statement or letter which I had shown to Dr. Storrs; that I had included that letter thus written by Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs; that I had included it in the proposed statement which I meant for the public."

The Court—That is on the direct?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, on the direct; there I left it.

The Court—There you left it, except as to one of the persons.

Mr. Evarts—Except as to whether he showed—

The Court—Yes; I think your view is correct.

MR. FULLERTON WISHES TO BE HEARD.

Mr. Fullerton—I wish you would hear us. This is what Mr. Tilton narrated to Mr. Beecher. It is not an interview between him and Dr. Storrs, except as it passed through that gentleman. Your Honor will perceive there is very great difference between this evidence, which I now propose to give, following up the cross-examination of my learned friend on the other side. He put the question, "Did you show that paper to Dr. Storrs?" He had already testified that he had told Mr. Beecher that he had done so, and my learned friend upon the other side proved that he had. I had not proved it. I could not prove it. Now, having proved that he had this conversation with Mr. Storrs in fact, and having proved that he presented this document, the so-called "true story," to Dr. Storrs, I purpose to follow it up and avail myself of that rule, which is known to all men, that the act of a man may be qualified by his words spoken at the time.

The Court—Mr. Evarts, that last consideration, I think, deserves an answer. What is it?

Mr. Evarts—Very well, Sir.

The Court—First, you have the narration of Mr. Beecher of an interview with Dr. Storrs, then we have, in your examination, the fact that the paper was presented to Dr. Storrs. Then we have involved the rule that where an act takes place the conversation that forms part of the act may be given; that is the rule he invokes.

MR. EVARTS OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—We have a narrative from this witness which he is not to impugn; that is the statement concerning the interview with Dr. Storrs, in which, as my learned friend now concedes, he stated that he had shown Dr. Storrs this paper. He has given, in his narrative, which he cannot impugn—although it does not bind me, it does bind him—what occurred when he so showed it, and I, in my cross-examination, have not touched what occurred when he so showed it.

The Court—Except that he showed it.

Mr. Evarts—I have, having a draft and copy manuscript, undertaken to find out the circle of people that he showed it to, and Dr. Storrs is introduced into my inquiries and into his answers only as one of the persons that he showed it to. He might have left it indistinct, whether it was a draft or a copy, whether it was an incomplete or a complete statement that was shown to Dr. Storrs, and I have identified the paper that he has spoken of as having been shown to Dr. Storrs, and nothing else. And now, because I have identified the paper that he has spoken of as having been shown, and to have been attended with conversation, and have confined myself rigidly to the identification of the paper, my learned friend says he is at liberty to give conversations that attended the exhibition of the paper. That is the proposition. I apprehend there is no foundation for that proposition in this case, because he himself has put in evidence, in a shape that binds him, and has introduced to my cross-examination, this conversation which I abstained from cross-examining upon. This I only identified—the paper as having been shown to Dr. Storrs.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor can now see the force of the learned gentleman's observation that he would not trust to his own memory of what had taken place.

MR. BEACH READS A PORTION OF THE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Beach—Will you permit me, Mr. Fullerton, to read a portion of the examination? Mr. Evarts put this question.

[Mr. Beach then read as follows from a portion of the examination by Mr. Evarts:]

"Q.—Now, how soon did you begin writing the draft originally? A.—I should think on the 20th of December.

Q.—How are you able to fix that date with assurance? A.—I fix that date by the date of the visit which I made to Dr. Storrs and Mrs. Tilton's letter of Dec. 16.

Q.—Yes; well, you mean the 20th of December was the date of the visit to Dr. Storrs? A.—No; I mean the date of the letter.

Q.—You then had an interview with Dr. Storrs? A.—I had two or three interviews.

Q.—You had one, then, on the 16th of December. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And at that time you had not commenced the draft, had you? A.—I don't remember whether I commenced it or not.

Q.—You cannot say you had any part of the draft with you when you went to Dr. Storrs? A.—No, Sir; I don't recollect.

Q.—Now, when did you next see Dr. Storrs? A.—I don't remember the date.

Q.—The date as near as may be? A.—I saw Dr. Storrs three or four times. I don't remember the dates of the interviews; one was in November, one was in the early part of December, and the other, perhaps, toward the middle, or at its close; I don't recollect.

Q.—My only point at present is to know when any draft or copy was prepared of this 'true story' that you showed to Dr. Storrs? A.—I read to Dr. Storrs loose sheets, the substance of the whole paper. I don't remember what day I did it.

Q.—Did you read this paper, the physical paper that has been called a draft? A.—Physical paper called a draft?

Q.—Yes. A.—Certainly; yes.

Q.—You did? A.—I read to him the paper which was afterward copied in a more cleanly way."

So he proved the presentation of this true copy, the reading of the whole of it to Dr. Storrs, and that was no part of our evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, if your Honor please.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment.

Mr. Fullerton—When it gets your turn.

Mr. Evarts—No; I think not.

Mr. Evarts then handed Mr. Beach a further portion of the printed testimony heretofore given, from which Mr. Beach read as follows:

"Q.—Then this draft was the paper which you had when you showed Dr. Storrs any part of it, that is when you showed anything in the shape of the composition called 'the true story?' A.—Well, Sir, I am not sure; but I think I had two interviews with Dr. Storrs, one in reference to the documents themselves before they were joined together in a draft.

Q.—That might be; but I am not inquiring about that. A.—What is it you are asking me about?

Q.—I want you to fix the date of the interview with Dr. Storrs in which you had physically presented the draft, or any part of the draft of the 'true story.' A.—Well, I cannot fix the date.

Q.—You cannot? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But it was subsequent to the 16th of December? A.—To the best of my recollection."

Mr. Beach—But the previous question began in regard to the reading.

THE ARGUMENT CONTINUED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, your Honor can plainly see the attitude we occupy in reference to this question. It did transpire upon the direct examination that a paper was prepared called "the true story," but its contents unknown. That was at one time supposed to have been destroyed, the whole of it, and I so announced it. Afterward, your Honor will bear in mind, having discovered that a few loose leaves of the paper were in existence I stated the fact to the court. On the cross-examination the learned counsel upon the other side read to the witness what purported to be a copy, or the original, I don't know which, of that "true story," and the witness was interrogated from time to time whether the parts thus read were correct, whether they constituted a part of that "true story," and your Honor recollects his answers. Then the learned counsel called for those few leaves of the original which have been preserved, and which were in our possession, and having been furnished to him he read them in evidence. He did not stop there, he went on to question the witness as to whom he had exhibited that "true story" to when it was in existence as a whole, and among others he mentioned the name of Dr. Storrs. Now, your Honor will perceive that when I left the matter upon direct examination, the contents of the paper not having been made known, it did not operate either one way or the other as against the case of the plaintiff; and when the counsel makes known the contents of the paper, the witness is to be judged by what he has written. Then if he says that that paper has been exhibited to A, B, and C, it certainly is my province to show what he said at the time of the exhibition of the paper. This question arises upon what the counsel upon the other side himself elicited from the witness. Why, Sir, I never heard it disputed before, that a man could prove what he said at the time of doing an act, and the words qualifying the act.

The Court—That would be admitting what the learned counsel on the other side spoke of as a verbal act.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, this paper was taken by the witness to Dr. Storrs and it was read to him. That they proved; that I did not prove.

Mr. Evarts—That you proved.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir, I did not prove it. The contents of that paper were made known to Dr. Storrs by the witness, and that fact has been proved by the other side, and not by us at all. Now, when he read that paper we have a right to show what he said in regard to it—his words qualifying his acts.

THE COURT ALLOWS THE QUESTION.

Judge Neilson—Well, I think I will allow the question, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—With reference to this last statement that they have proved that that letter was shown to Dr. Storrs, I would say that all I undertook by the cross-examination was to find out whether it was a completed paper or a draft, and what the date was, and I limited my inquiry to that.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take the answer, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be so good as to note my exception.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Now go on and answer, Mr. Tilton; what did you state to Dr. Storrs on reading that paper to him?

Mr. Evarts—I understand your Honor confines the right of inquiry and the answer of the witness to the spoken act that accompanied the delivery of the paper to Dr. Storrs?

Judge Neilson—Yes, in that very connection.

Mr. Evarts—In that very connection; and does not include conversations between him and Dr. Storrs?

Mr. Fullerton—Why, it does.

Judge Neilson—Yes, as part of the act.

Mr. Beach—Yes, it includes the conversation at the time.

Judge Neilson—As a part of the act.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, there is a vast difference between the witness saying that he took this story to read to Dr. Storrs, accompanied with the verbal act, and then a conversation between him and Dr. Storrs concerning the contents of the paper—and this, that, and the other.

Judge Neilson—He does not inquire as to what Dr. Storrs said.

Mr. Evarts—No, so I understand.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—Go on.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on and state—

Judge Neilson—What you said to Dr. Storrs in the act of presenting him the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—Go on and answer my question.

Mr. Evarts—Well; hear the Judge's directions.

Judge Neilson, [to the stenographer]—Read the question. Perhaps the witness does not understand the question.

Mr. Fullerton—The question is a very simple one, put two or three times.

Mr. Evarts—And the Judge's directions to the witness as to what he may testify are simple.

Mr. Fullerton—The Judge has not given any restrictions to the witness except to answer my question.

Judge Neilson—Read the question.

WHAT DR. STORRS SAID.

The Stenographer reads as follows: "Now, go go on and state what was said to Dr. Storrs at the time of reading that paper to him?" A.—As soon as I had read the paper, there was a sudden pause or silence.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, I object to his going any further. It does not appear anything was said except reading the paper. Whatever afterward occurred must have been a discussion about it.

Judge Neilson—You may go on, I think.

Mr. Evarts—I except if it is allowed. A.—Dr. Storrs turned to me and said, "Mr. Tilton, before I take—"

Mr. Evarts—We object to what Dr. Storrs said.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—Why, Sir, I have a right—

The Court—It is taken with a view to introduce what else was said. Go on, Sir.

Dr. Storrs turned to me and said, "Mr. Tilton, before I can consult you on this subject, or give you any advice worth anything, you must answer me one question." I said, "What is it?" He then said, "I want you to tell me whether this narrative you have read is the plain and honest truth, what is called in a court, 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.'" I said, "I will answer that question if you will promise not to ask me any further questions on the subject." "Well," said he, "I will not catechise you against your wish or will." I then said, "It is not the whole truth; it is only part of the truth. It is an understatement; but it is all I am willing to give to the public." Then he said, "I advise you not to publish it."

Mr. Evarts—I move to strike that out, Sir, as not being—

The Court—I overrule the objection.

Mr. Evarts—Note my exception.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Do you now recollect any other person to whom you showed the true story than those you named in your cross-examination? A.—Well, Sir, I do not recall at this moment the persons named in my cross-examination.

Q.—Well, there was Mr. De Witt, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Dunckley, Mr. Bell, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, and Mr. Harmon? A.—I do not think at this moment of any others. There were others, though. I showed it to quite a large circle of persons, perhaps twenty or thirty, with a view of getting from them a judgment such as I supposed the public would render if it was published.

Mr. Evarts—I object, if your Honor please.

Mr. Beach—That has already been in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know—

Mr. Beach—And under your objection. I do not see why the objection should be renewed.

Mr. Evarts—I do not know why the statement should be repeated.

The Court—I don't see any occasion for remark.

Mr. Evarts—We have it sufficiently.

The Witness—I showed it to Mr. Beecher and he remarked that it would kill him.

Mr. Evarts—That I move to strike out.

The Court—We have it before.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it was not responsive to any question.

Mr. Fullerton—It was responsive to a question.

Mr. Evarts—I ask now to have it struck out as irresponsive, and because it is an improper statement.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not an improper statement, because in reading these papers I omitted his statement to Mr. Beecher, and he reminded me of it.

The Court—That reminder is proper, because the counsel had asked him to whom else the paper was shown, and he now remembers that he showed it to Mr. Beecher also.

To the Witness—You need not repeat what was said.

Mr. Beach—That stands!

The Court—It stands so far an answer to the question: "To whom else did you show it?" And it stands so far that he adds Mr. Beecher to those names of those to whom he showed it.

Mr. Evarts—I ask to have it struck out.

The Court—It is struck out, because it was stated before on the examination.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is struck out?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it is stru

and one worthy of consideration, but I think I must overrule it.

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor's ruling extend to the whole of it?

Judge Neilson—The scope of his inquiry goes beyond that.

Mr. Beach—It may go beyond that, but you may restrict the answer.

Judge Neilson—Well, in any such use of the fact, of course, you may use it.

Mr. Fullerton—Does your Honor understand the question?

Judge Neilson—I understand your question calls for the character of the confession.

Mr. Fullerton (to the stenographer)—Please read the question.

Judge Neilson—Your argument claimed that at any rate.

The Stenographer (reading)—"I want to ask you about this confession: what confession was it you referred to, giving that answer?"

Mr. Fullerton—Does your Honor rule that out?

Judge Neilson—Yes, on the ground that it would call for the terms or substance of the confession—give its character.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—We except, Sir, to the ruling.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton, what else took place—

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—Well, don't abandon it.

WHAT ELSE TOOK PLACE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fullerton—No, I won't abandon it. (To witness)—What else took place at the time this question and answer was put and made before that committee?

Mr. Evarts—I object to it.

Judge Neilson—That is proper.

Mr. Evarts—What else took place?

Judge Neilson—Certainly; you were referring to the question before the committee, and called attention to a question and answer; he has a right to state anything else that occurred on that occasion in that connection.

Mr. Evarts—In that connection. If there was any qualifying question and answer to my point of inquiry, which was to this point—Did you or not state that for a year after an alleged confession to you—you state that your wife did not think she had violated her marriage vow? If there is any following question or explaining question bearing on that, I agree.

Judge Neilson—The question starts as if you took a part of a conversation, leaving them to call for the residue of it that is germane to the matter.

Mr. Evarts—To my point?

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—But my learned friend does not confine himself to that. Your Honor understands the point of these inquiries to a witness situated as this gentleman is. It is that he has made statements with deliberation, in conversations on some deliberate examination, that are inconsistent with the views that he presents now, presently, on the stand. What he says here in court is the basis of what his actual testimony is, and the basis of inquiries in regard to contradictory views. Now, the point is, that he has made contradictory views, and the question is wholly whether he has not made them, not whether he has made, in other circumstances or other occasions, in reference to other matters, contradictory views. That he is not allowed to give, and the point also of the contradiction is not permitted to be varied by proving which is true and which is false. The question is not which is true and which is false, so far as it is raised by these inquiries concerning contradictory statements. The fact of the contradictory statements is the imputation upon the integrity of the story one way or the other.

Judge Neilson—Well, now you have given a part of what he said on certain occasions in the form of an answer to a question; may he not interrogate as to what else took place on this occasion in reference to that matter?

Mr. Evarts—To that question and answer, whatever qualifies and makes appear correctly—whatever this witness said concerning his wife's persisting that she had not violated her marriage vows—that comes within the colloquy in which this question and answer occurred; but my learned friend has asked him what else occurred on that occasion, to wit, the occasion of his appearance before this church committee.

Judge Neilson—I think I will allow the question, Sir; go on.

MR. EVARTS QUOTES AN AUTHORITY.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the case of Rouse vs. Whitehead, in the Court of Appeals, is decisive on this same point, which I will refer to unless your Honor intends to confine it to this question and answer.

Judge Neilson—It is so confined, no doubt, yet this question might call for a more extended answer, as, for example, asking what else took place on that occasion; he might answer as to some general matter tending to describe the situation or occasion.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor pleases, I am not asking him what took place before that committee. I am asking him whether he has not stated to somebody, somewhere—it makes no difference where it is—that it was so and so. Now, undoubtedly, it is fair and just that whatever he said in that colloquy on that subject, qualifying his statement there given, and a part of the statement concerning which I am inquiring, may be brought in.

Judge Neilson—That is the very question. I understand the rule to be that, where a witness on being interrogated makes such an answer as to be made in part, and where he is forcibly or otherwise interrupted and prevented from saying anything more, he may complete his answer. I think I cannot rule out this question. The general proposition is correct.

Mr. Evarts—Is not the rule the other way, that this question might include everything that occurred during the examination, and that the question must be pointed therefore to what occurred in reference to this particular point of inquiry, or otherwise it is inadmissible? I object to the question as not limiting in its terms the inquiry concerning this question and answer. The case of Rouse vs. Whitehead, in 45th of New-York, page 170, reversing a former decision, is to the point that the question is to those parts that confine or qualify statements already proved, and this question I understand to be a general one, and therefore exceptionable.

Mr. Fullerton—No, my question is in harmony with that decision. All I wish to know is what else was said at that time during that examination in regard to the subject matter embodied in the examination.

Judge Neilson—Well, now, confine yourself within that.

Mr. Evarts—The trouble is that the question is not to that point.

THE QUESTION REPEATED.

Mr. Fullerton—I will put this question. Mr. Tilton, having heard the question and answer embodied in the question put by Mr. Evarts upon the cross-examination, I ask you what further was said by you before that committee with reference to the subject matter of that question and answer? A.—Well, in the first place, Mr. Fullerton, it seems to be forgotten that Mr. Evarts the other day put to me the question whether or not I had said that to the committee—whether or not I said to the committee that Mrs. Tilton had insisted that she had not violated her marriage vows. It seems to me, with all due respect, that both you gentlemen have forgotten that I said the substance of my remark to the committee was that during that time she thought she had not violated her marriage vows, that it did not appear to her that she had violated her marriage oath.

Mr. Fullerton—No, I had not forgotten.

The Witness—Then as to what further transpired in the committee, the main point which I testified particularly on the examination as reported was the statement of my charge against Mr. Beecher before that committee, of criminal relation with Mrs. Tilton, the confession of the same made by Mrs. Tilton in July, 1870, made by Mr. Beecher half a year afterward, to myself and Mr. Moulton and others. I do not know that I apprehend your inquiry.

Q.—It is to be inferred from the question which it was alleged was put to you before the committee, to wit: "You say, Mr. Tilton, that for a year after what you have stated as Mrs. Tilton's confession she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vows." Had you stated anything before that committee with reference to Mrs. Tilton's confession which led to that question; and if so, what had you stated?

Mr. Evarts—I do not remember the question which led to that, but I object to putting it in that way.

Mr. Fullerton—That is to say, he does not object to the question that was put, but he would object to it if it was put in another way.

Mr. Evarts—If it is limited as the law prescribes, I do not object, but if it is made larger than the law allows, I do.

Mr. Fullerton—The counsel must judge of its size by what it appears to be. I have put the question, and he knows what it is. If objection is to be made to it, let it be made, but if not, let it be answered.

Judge Neilson—The witness should keep within the limited interpretation of the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Then there is no objection to the question, but an objection to an answer that has not been given.

Mr. Evarts—I think, if the question were read, your Honor would see that it is objectionable.

Judge Neilson—Like most questions, it might be abused, no doubt.

Mr. Fullerton—That is no reflection on the question.

Judge Neilson—It would justify the counsel in making a suggestion.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Stenographer, will you read the question?

The stenographer read the following question: "Mr. Tilton, having heard the question and answer embodied in the question put by Mr. Evarts upon the cross-examination, I ask you what further was said by you before that committee with reference to the subject matter of that question and answer?"

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the question; that is a former question; come down nearer to the nineteenth century than that. [Laughter.]

The stenographer then read the question asked for, as follows: "It is to be inferred, from the question which it was alleged was put to you before the committee, to wit: 'You say, Mr. Tilton, that for a year after what you have stated as Mrs. Tilton's confession, she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vows.' Had you stated anything before that committee with reference to Mrs. Tilton's confession which led to that question, and if so what had you stated?"

Mr. Evarts—"If so, what had you stated?" is the objectionable part.

Judge Neilson (to the witness)—Go on.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception.

The Witness—I had stated to that committee, in writing, with my oath appended, the substance of the confession made by Mrs. Tilton to me in July, 1870, and made by Mr. Beecher to me in December and January following, and made to Mr. Moulton and to other persons.

Q.—What was the confession?

Mr. Evarts—What is that, if your Honor please?

WHAT DID HE STATE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—What did you state there before the committee?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—Take that; that is really part of the question what he stated there on that point.

Mr. Evarts—Concerning her confession?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please there you have the trouble. The point of this immediate inquiry is, did you answer this question? And that question has nothing to do with any inquiry about the truth or falsehood of the confession or its terms, but only whether or not after that occurrence, whatever it was, she insisted that she had not violated her marriage oaths.

Judge Neilson—That is what was ruled.

MR. EVARTS AGAIN OBJECTS.

Mr. Evarts—Not exactly that. I think your Honor did not allow that, but whether he had stated something, and if so, what it was that led to the inquiry. Now, in answering that, he had stated a confession. It is in reference to that fact that he said something about a confession, that is the witness' statement in regard to his wife's declaration after the confession is brought in. Now, if your Honor please, we have that the witness, under the cover of a narrative conveyed to Mr. Beecher, has been allowed to state what he delivered to Mr. Beecher as being a confession, but is not allowed to state what did occur between Mrs. Tilton and himself. What right has this witness to answer interrogatories in his own behalf that are simply reproductions of what he has stated elsewhere?

The Court—Simply because on the occasion in respect of which you make inquiry, and on the same subject, he may have made further or other statements which led to that inquiry?

Mr. Evarts—But I started in my question as before the committee, whether in reference to what he has already said he has not also said so and so.

The Court—Then they ask what else he said?

Mr. Evarts—And he answers that he did.

The Court—Then they inquire what else he said.

Mr. Evarts—No, if your Honor please.

The Court—It comes to that.

Mr. Evarts—Not in connection with the point, which was his statement concerning his wife's declaration that she had not violated her marriage vows. Anything in qualification of that is one thing. All that we started with is whether, after the supposed confession that you have referred to, you have not said that for a year she denied that she had violated her marriage vows. Now, if your Honor please, when the witness answers, as he does, "I did say so and so," does that carry a cover to ask him what he had formerly said?

The Court—No; upon that occasion.

Mr. Evarts—Well, on that occasion what he had said concerning her violation of her marriage vow.

The Court—When you inquire as to part of what the witness said, we have a right to inquire as to the rest of it on that subject, the subject being material.

Mr. Evarts—On the same occasion, and as part of the same conversation.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Now, this affair lasted several days.

The Court—I don't know.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it must appear that they are limited to an inquiry of what is said at that occasion at which this answer was made.

The Court—The same rule would apply if a conversation lasted a week; the time is not material.

Mr. Evarts—I do not understand that your Honor holds a different view of the law from that which we are insisting upon. It is the application of it. I concede that a qualification then and there made to this committee, explaining to them what he meant by saying that his wife for a year insisted she had not violated her marriage vows, would be within the purview of my inquiry.

The Court—Suppose he makes a statement upon a subject to the committee on Monday evening, and, founded upon that and growing out of it, they interrogated him on Tuesday evening, it is one subject bound together, except as affected by the convenience of the committee in adjourning, or otherwise.

Mr. Evarts—But, if your Honor will be so good as to notice, anything that qualifies this witness' statement that for a year his wife had insisted she had not violated her marriage vows, would be apposite to my inquiry and the qualification of his answer. But this inquiry does not touch that at all. The further inquiry, concerning which I now ask his attention, assumes that he had alluded to a confession to the contrary, and the only point of the inquiry is, did you or not say that for a year after the alleged confession she insisted she had not violated her marriage vows, and he answers he did. Now, anything that qualifies that is admissible; but any reproduction of a confession as thus stated, or not then stated, has no appositeness to my inquiry. I ask your Honor's attention to another case, Downs vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, in 47th New-York, page 83, which holds that the declarations must be simultaneous and connected.

The Court—Must be connected, certainly.

Mr. Evarts—You must never overlook this point, it seems to me, that the inquiry is introduced to show the inconsistent statements of the witness; and consistent statements cannot be brought in to uphold it.

The Court—Well, call the witness' attention to the question. It may have been forgotten by this time.

THE QUESTION AGAIN REPEATED.

Mr. Fullerton—On the cross-examination Mr. Evarts called your attention to this question, which, it is alleged, was put to you before the committee: "You say, Mr. Tilton, that for a year after what you have stated as Mrs. Tilton's confession she insisted to you she had not violated her marriage vows." I ask you what took place before that committee at that time with reference to any alleged confession which led to that question.

Mr. Evarts—That I object to.

The Court—Yes. Answer that.

Mr. Evarts—To that we except.

A.—If I understand the question, it is what accusation or charge had been made to that committee which led to their asking me this question.

Q.—Yes.

The Court—No; that is not it.

Mr. Fullerton—What had taken place before that committee which led to the asking of that question?

The Court—On that occasion?

Mr. Fullerton—On that occasion.

Witness—I had read before the committee a sworn statement, in which I had charged Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with a relation of sexual intimacy with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton from February, 1868, to the Spring of 1870. It was in the form of a sworn statement, and I have it in my hand. They are the exact words in which the narrative was shown.

Q.—This paper which you now furnish was what had been laid before the committee prior to that examination by you. A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Now I propose to read it.

Mr. Evarts—They cannot prove the entire inquiry before the committee bearing upon the single question which has been asked the witness.

The Court—I think you have gone far enough. I don't think you need to read it.

Mr. Fullerton—It will make it clearer to read it.

The Court—It may be. But he has answered the question.

MR. FULLERTON WANTS THE WHOLE CHARGE.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will see that somebody representing the committee, and in their presence, referred to a statement which had been stated to have been made by Mrs. Tilton and embodying a question based upon that fact. Now, is it not proper for us to know what was before that committee at that time with reference to that confession? It was a sworn statement. Should it not go before the jury in order that they may say what it was, how it was made, and in what terms? It seems to me entirely proper; because the examination of the witness before the committee had reference to that allegation. It was an indictment; it contained the charge against Mr. Beecher, and he was questioned and interrogated with reference to it. I think the jury ought to know exactly the length, breadth, height, and depth of the charge as it was there put in writing, sworn to, before that committee.

The Court—Well, the question is as to the reading of a portion of that statement.

Mr. Evarts—No; he proposes to put in evidence the whole statement. Now, it is just as if the witness on the stand at a trial has given evidence in a case on a particular point, and is examined as to whether he did or did not, in answer to the question, make a certain answer, and he admits that he did; and, then, that being in a case in which there was a sworn bill in equity put in by him, you can ask to put in his bill in equity; that is precisely the situation, as everybody knows. Mr. Tilton had made an accusation against his wife, and this committee was considering it. When, next I ask him, as to a question that he made, now, they say, we can read his sworn statement against his wife and against Mr. Beecher.

The Court—That is the question—whether, when you interrogate a witness as to a question and answer contained in an examination, which has been reduced to writing, the other side can in virtue of that, put in that examination. That is the point.

Mr. Evarts—That is exactly it, and this is a sworn accusation; this is not a part of the examination. What have we to do with that?

Mr. Beach—So far, that you referred to it by the question.

Mr. Evarts—I do not see that we did.

Mr. Beach—You proposed to show it.

Mr. Fullerton—We could not have had anything to do with it if they had kept their hands off of it.

Mr. Evarts—We have not had anything to do with it—nothing whatever. We have pursued the right of our inquiry, to wit, a contradictory statement of a particular point. The rules of law and the books are well defined. It is not a new inquiry; it is a subject of new consideration. Our Court of Appeals has passed upon it in strict limitation within the last few years. Now, this is precisely the point—that when a contradictory statement, at variance with the view that the witness now presents, is answered by him, admitting it, then they seek to show that he has made other statements that are confirmatory of his present view, and not contradictory. You cannot make anything more out of it than that.

The Court—We have allowed that, as far as the occasion, the very occasion, as part of the act, was concerned.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, the law has said, as I understand, and I have asked your Honor's attention to authorities, that the occasion is the qualifying limitation, if anything occurred in the very conversation concerning the question and answer. And they seek to bring in this witness' bill of accusation or indictment against his wife.

The Court—Oh, no; not against his wife.

Mr. Evarts—It is in this examination.

The Court—That is mere talk.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I think I are right in that proposition; and in reference to—

The Court—No; it is not a moral argument here, and it was not a moral argument there, I understand, to say that there was an accusation against his wife. I do not regard it so at all; but that is not material except—

THE POINT AS STATED BY MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now, if your Honor please, we will look at the point. The point is that when I had undertaken to prove that he made statements exculatory of his wife, they seek to meet them by proving sworn statements to the contrary in respect of his wife.

The Court—His wife was not on trial there, and she is not on trial here.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is as it may be, in some views and connections. I say that the only pertinency on which they introduced it here is to break the force of his statements that his wife had insisted that she had not violated her marriage vows, by proving a sworn statement or accusation on his part that she had.

The Court—I understand you that way, Sir. [To plaintiff's counsel.] Gentlemen, let me hear you further on this subject.

THE POINT HAS TWO ASPECTS.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I think the point under discussion has two aspects which arise from the character of the question and answer which was called out on the part of the defendant. Your Honor has said that the examination of Mr. Tilton before that committee upon the subject matter that was pending before that committee, however long it may have continued, is to be regarded as a connected one.

The Court—Well, is that correct?

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly correct. If a witness is under examination before your Honor here, as has been the case to-day, and upon an occasion hereafter his testimony in an action in which he is interested, is in part given in evidence against him, the rule of law applies that whatever may have been said upon the same subject during the whole of that examination is material. It must be so.

The Court—That was my impression of it—that was my impression of the law, but it is suggested that the Court of Appeals have thought otherwise.

Mr. Beach—The Court of Appeals have decided this and nothing more, that where a part of the declarations of a party, whether it is an unsanctioned or a sworn declaration, is given in evidence against him, any part of that declaration which is kindred to the subject and to the part which is given against him is admissible. This is not a new rule of law but it as an averment of the requirements of the law of evidence. Now, they give in evidence a portion of the testimony of Mr. Tilton before this Investigating Committee. What is our position, Sir? Not that we may give the whole complaint, the whole indictment, or the whole evidence which may relate to matters not essentially and intimately connected with the particular part given in evidence, as necessary to qualify or explain the very subject matter which they have given in evidence, but simply that part of the proceedings before the committee on the part of Mr. Tilton which reflects light upon the portion which they have proved. Our object is, Sir, to get the whole truth, to get all that Mr. Tilton said upon the particular point as to which they have extracted a single question and answer put in that examination; and who will dispute the propriety of that, Sir; who will attribute to the law any principle which shall prevent Mr. Tilton from giving all that he said before that committee upon the subject on which they have introduced but a part of his declaration? That examination was conducted, Sir, by query and answer, and the examining counsel had a perfect right to change the subject at any time and at any point of the examination. Very often the same subject matter is inquired of again and again, as your Honor has occasion to know by experience on this trial. Now, is it to be said that a single question and answer on any given subject shall be selected by an adversary and the witness precluded from further explanation, when, in the same examination and under sanction of the same oath, he has qualified that answer or explained it? Is that to be the principle upon which the law of evidence is founded to the exclusion of truth instead of reaching the whole of it? If you receive a portion of Mr. Tilton's evidence before that examining committee you may convict him of inconsistency; but if you receive the whole explanation which he gives of this question and answer, the kindred portions of his examination intimating what he intended to express by the answer which has been given in evidence, it places him in an entirely false position, and it works a gross injustice to the administration of the law; I say it with great respect, Sir. Now allow me to refer to this question. "Did you upon being asked this question, did you say, Mr. Tilton, for a year after what you stated as Mrs. Tilton's confession—" This refers, Sir, to the statement previously made to Mr. Tilton, and it was upon that statement that this query was addressed to him by the committee. It is not a question referred to and adopted in that statement, Sir. You say a certain thing, and upon that statement which you have made, I ask you this question. I submit, Sir, that the statement which had been previously made inducing the particular question which was here put and given in evidence, is by adoption and reference a part of the question itself, becomes a part of the interrogatory, and for the purpose of understanding what that statement was, what is the foundation of this interrogatory, we ask the witness what was the statement which was referred to by this question. Does your Honor see any impropriety in it; any possibility of wrong? It, in connection with the statement, Mr Tilton had made qualifying expressions or statements, don't they become part of this question and answer to the perfect understanding of the question? But, Sir, they get this answer, and this question and answer, and the significance of this discussion has a far broader import than has been given it. They get an answer from Mr. Tilton that for a year—for a given period—his wife had persistently said to him that she had not violated her marriage vow. Did you say that, Mr. Tilton? Yes, I did say that. We ask, Mr. Tilton, what else did you say upon that subject, of the adultery of your wife; what else did you say explanatory of the answer? what else did she say to you upon that subject which you have described in this examination? Is not the subject kindred, Sir? If Mr. Tilton, in answer to the question immediately preceding this interrogatory had said, My wife conceded to me that she had had sexual intercourse with Mr. Beecher, but in consequence of certain relations which I bore to him, pious or religious, or what not; in consequence of the deeper reverence which I entertained for him; in consequence of my conviction that my intercourse with him was a rest to him, healthful to him, inspired and animated him in pursuit of his holy profession; under the seductions and the impressions that yielding to him would be an aid to the cause of Christianity and religion, I submitted myself, without an impression of wrong or sin, to his solicitations—would not that be evidence, Sir; evidence explanatory of this answer, that my wife during that year insisted that she had committed no sin? Can't the answers of the witness given in the same examination, explanatory of the sentence not only in which he gives that answer but explanatory of the meaning in which Mrs. Tilton insisted that she had been guilty of no wrong, be permissible in a court of justice? Now, the rule is, Sir, as every body concedes, that where a portion of the declaration is given in evidence, the remaining part, tending to qualify or explain that portion which is given in evidence, is admissible.

CANNOT MR. TILTON EXPLAIN IT?

The question here is the assertion of Mr. Tilton that his wife insisted she had been guilty of no corruption. Mr. Tilton, in another portion of his examination, explains the circumstances, the theory, the impressions, the doctrines upon which that assertion was made by him, and the principle or the theory upon which Mrs. Tilton made this assertion in regard to her moral purity. Now, under the rule strictly, Sir, announced in the Court of Appeals, I submit to your Honor that the whole of Mr. Tilton's testimony upon that subject is admissible, and you will see, Sir, that it is necessary for the ascertainment of the truth. The charge to be made against Mr. Tilton is, in the argument to this jury, you have said your wife insisted for a year upon her purity; under what circumstances did you make this assertion? Why did you concede your wife to be a pure woman? What was the influence under which she was acting which led you to that conclusion, and when did you exonerate her from the horror and shame which womanhood would consider the deepest crime against her nature? Cannot Mr. Tilton explain it, Sir? Is he to be carried falsely before this jury as considering his wife pure who had yielded herself up to the adulterer, and no explanation or qualification to be given to the act? My learned friend says, That is the purpose of our evidence; it is our design to argue that question to this court and jury, and notwithstanding Mr. Tilton accuses his wife of this adultery, he nevertheless holds her as pure and unstained. Can he not say why, and what were the communications between you and your wife, upon the subject, from which you derived that opinion? Upon what principle of morals or virtue is it that you made the declaration that your wife was spotless and pure? And it seems to me, your Honor, that upon a technical view of this question, and upon a consideration of the principle which is involved in the objection made by my learned friend—the attitude in which they present Mr. Tilton by this question and answer—we are entitled to this evidence.

COUNSEL OFFERS TO READ AN EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT.

Now, Sir, in this statement, which was the statement referred to by this question, Mr. Tilton does state in writing some of the circumstances and impressions which led him to this answer. I will not read it, Sir; but I offer—and they are contained in articles 3 and 4 of this statement, relating to the very subject of this question, and to a degree explaining the motives which led Mr. Tilton to give the answer—the answer adapting this statement to that extent as the foundation upon which it is addressed to the witness. It is essentially a part of the question, by the very phraseology of the inquiry, and it is a part of the answer, the substance of the answer to the question upon the same subject, expressing the same idea, not, as my friend says, contradictory of the answer by any means, or a statement of a foreign fact which will conflict with the answer, but a deliberate, prepared, written statement, explaining to a certain degree the propositions which are contained in that answer. I submit to your Honor it is admissible.

Mr. Evarts—Of course, I will close the argument when my learned friends have said all they wish to say.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, I hope that will be the practice during the trial that you will let that close the argument. It has not been done heretofore.

Mr. Evarts—Now, my learned friend who has last addressed your Honor has wandered very far from the inquiry. It is not at all an inquiry of what Mr. Tilton thought of his wife's innocence or of his wife's purity, what theory he had of an adultery that left the adulteress pure, not a word of that kind. The question had nothing whatever to do with any theory or scheme or reasoning of Mrs. Tilton, if she had any, by which the adulteress was nevertheless pure, from the holy character of the adulterer. The question is this—and a plain and simple one, and has to do with a direct test—not of these feverous and cloudy schemes of innocence and guilt, but whether as a matter of fact, after an imputed confession on the part of this husband alleged, the wife had not insisted on her purity? no; on an exculpation because of the circumstances of the guilt? no; but in the simple, straightforward question, You say, Mr. Tilton, that for a year after what you state as Mrs. Tilton's confession, she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vow. Now, that is a question of fact, whether a woman has violated her marriage vow. An intelligent woman knows whether she has violated her marriage vow. It is not metaphysical; it is not mystical; it is not a question for the High Court of Chancery whether temptations or the overshadowing influence shall excuse and pardon, to decide the fact of the adultery of the body, as known and understood of all men and all women. And he answers that he did say so—that she did say so—that he did say that she did say that she had not violated her marriage vow. And that is a contradiction of an assertion that she had violated it—that she had violated her marriage vow; that she had committed adultery. That is the very point of the inquiry. And now they seek, not as they profess, in obedience to the requirements of the rules of evidence, some statement then and there made in the sense that the law considers it, then and there made in qualification of this husband's assertion that his wife had insisted that she had not violated a marriage vow. They don't seek to show by the explanation of that, that he did not mean that she had not violated the marriage vow, for that is nothing to that question; but the question is whether he made a qualifying statement reducing, embarring, affecting his recognition of his wife's statement for a year that she had not violated her marriage vow. And what do they propose in reduction of that? Why, his accusations: that is all. Does that qualify his statement that his wife insisted that she had not violated her marriage vow?

Mr. Beach—Permit me to interrupt you, Mr. Evarts, by saying that this answer goes far beyond this simple question whether or not the wife had violated her marriage vow, as your Honor will see by reading or hearing read the answer? "Yes, Elizabeth was in a sort of vaporous-like cloud, between light and dark. She could not see that it was wrong; she maintained to her mother in my presence that she had not done any wrong;" and going on with a much longer answer to the question, but all presenting the real question by this answer in the mind of Mrs. Tilton as to whether the act of the violation of her person was the moral wrong of adultry in the sense in which the gentleman says all the world understands it.

MR. EVARTS CONTINUES HIS ARGUMENT.

Mr. Evarts—Now, that does not touch the point; we find the qualifying circumstances in the facts themselves.

Mr. Beach—That is just what I propose to do.

Mr. Evarts—Ah, but you don't propose to show by this witness, in connection with that question, whether his wife did not insist that she had not violated her marriage vow. In so insisting now that this husband charged his wife with it before the time that he charged her in the publication, that is not a matter of dispute. We start on the basis that there is an accusation and an inquiry, and then one point of evidence comes out on that inquiry; and now the distinct proposition to your Honor is, that this plaintiff's—present plaintiff's—bill of indictment; his libel accusation, in the phrase of the civil law, is to be put in evidence, as bearing upon the question of whether or no he did not make that answer to that particular point of inquiry. Now, that is all. Now, the paper, by itself, can be no evidence at all; it is his own act of accusation. How can it be the foundation for secondary evidence concerning any principal fact alleged within it, especially when the principal fact, if it related to any communication between husband and wife, cannot, under your Honor's ruling, and under the requirements of law, be made the subject of inquiry? Your Honor sees the hardship upon this wife, and upon this defendant, if, when the law professes to conceal from inspection in the pursuit of these confidential communications between husband and wife, there is this avenue opened to secondary, irresponsible, not traversable, and not searchable presentations of what so happened. Now, in regard to what has been narrated by Mr. Beecher to this witness, by the ruling of your Honor, having, of course, occurred, not as between himself and wife, but as a narration that he had conveyed to Mr. Beecher. Now, Sir, testimony cannot be drawn from this witness on the question of what did actually occur. They seek to put in evidence a form of accusation that he has presented before some other tribunal; and I think your Honor will see, if it were a divorce court, or in an equity suit and proceeding concerning divorce between these parties, that the intention of the plaintiff would not be permitted under cover of a refutation or qualification of an answer that had been made by a previous witness.

HE QUOTES FURTHER AUTHORITIES.

Now, I have before me the two cases from the Court of Appeals—one of Downs vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company, in which the answer was excluded, the only pretense of introducing it being that it formed a part of a conversation that had been introduced on the other side. The court say: "The question was objected to as leading and that it was incompetent to prove the plaintiff's declarations; the evidence was not inconsistent with the declarations proved by the defendant, but it did tend to corroborate the testimony of the plaintiff by the fact that his statements had been consistent. This was not allowable. The conversation was not proved to be a part of the same given in evidence by the defendant."

Judge Neilson—That would be a fatal objection, of course.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—"Had it been so the evidence would have been competent. The plaintiff could have proved the whole of a conversation, a part of which the defendant had given in evidence, if it was connected and all related to the same subject."

Judge Neilson—That has been found in all the text-books in the country for the last century or so.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the courts are using it and deciding it, and it is not inconsiderate to give consideration to the latest decisions on the subject in the highest court in the State.

Judge Neilson—Certainly.

Mr. Evarts—In the case of Rouse vs. Whitehead, "an action brought by plaintiff to show that his property had been applied to the defendant's use in the payment of a note made by the defendant and indorsed by the plaintiff, proved that the defendant pointed out the property to the Sheriff, and declared that it was the plaintiff's; held, that the defendant was entitled to prove his statements in the same conversation; that the note was the plaintiff's debt, and he was to pay it." And it is put expressly upon the ground that the law rests upon the rule that "when the plaintiff avails himself of a statement or admission of the defendant to charge him, the defendant may avail himself of any other statement made by him at the same time tending to destroy or modify the use which the plaintiff might otherwise make of the admission or statement first called out by him." And it is only then, with such qualification or modification arising as a part of that statement. Now, whenever, in a libel or divorce suit, a bill in equity can be put in as evidence *per se* in favor of a party who signs and makes it quality a statement that he has specifically made on an examination, whenever an authority to that extent can be produced, then perhaps the present proposition of my learned friends, which is to introduce the bill of accusation in qualification of a specific answer, may find some support.

Mr. Beach—Let me correct that, Mr. Evarts. It is not a bill of indictment, Sir, nor an equity bill; it was a sworn statement of fact, of evidence, submitted to this Examining Committee, upon their call upon this witness as a witness before them. It was a part of his evidence submitted to that committee.

THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

Judge Neilson—I still think that I cannot allow you to read that paper, gentlemen. It was a paper previously prepared; it was not part of the conversation in respect to which they inquired, but an independent deliberate act of the witness, the presentation upon which inquiry an examination was to be made, and afterward, as we must assume, was made. I thiuk you cannot read that paper.

Mr. Beach—Nor any portion of it, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Besides, I think this supposed discrepancy here has been clearly explained. We have this theory.

Mr. Beach—It may be we shall want to make an offer of proof.

Judge Neilson—You have a right to offer specific proof for the purpose of an exception, You should be reasonable in that, however.

The Court then ordered a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor, having rejected the third and fourth paragraphs of the sworn statement of Mr. Tilton, with reference to which the question was put to him, I make an offer of them, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I submit, your Honor, that your Honor has ruled upon the admission of that paper. It is not necessary that any part of it should be read to your Honor. That passes upon it irrespective of anything that is in it, and I must object to its being read.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor has passed upon that question twice, and it has been the habit of the counsel to do it upon both sides.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; precisely that.

Mr. Evarts—Not where it passes upon it irrespective of anything that is in it. There is no possible ground for reading a paper that has been passed upon upon its merits, irrespective of anything that is in it—that is to say, it is not pertinent to the inquiry by any connection with—

Mr. Beach—How can we show that it is pertinent making an offer to prove?

Mr. Evarts—In a bill of exceptions you can produce it.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, we can not.

Mr. Fullerton—The bill of exceptions will be made by you, doubtless. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—I was only advising it that you might have an opportunity, if you desired it. If you make a bill of exceptions you can then take an exception for this and use it.

Mr. Fullerton—This is no new question. It has been up at different times and passed upon.

The Court—This is one of the chickens that has come to roost. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—The suggestion is that this differs from the other cases, inasmuch as this is not ruled out because of anything contained in it, but independently of its contents.

Mr. Evarts—Quite independently.

Mr. Beach—Can't we make an offer of proof, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—You are subject to the control of the law.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; I know we are, and therefore I ask if it prohibits us from making an offer to prove.

The Court—In the other instances the suggestions or clauses of the paper were referred to as an offer to prove, to point the exception.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; I would like to know whether it is to be ruled that we cannot make an offer of proof.

The Court—Well, you can do that now; yes.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I object to anything else—reading any part of this paper which you have excluded.

Mr. Beach—I am not reading; I am going to make an offer of proof.

The Court—Well, you can do that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, let us see. Counsel must be held to their own proposition.

The Court—We have your point, Mr. Evarts; that—

Mr. Evarts—Counsel has said that your Honor having excluded the third and fourth clauses of this statement, he now proceeds to read them.

The Court—He now proceeds, he says, to make certain offers.

Mr. Beach—Now, Sir, your Honor will recollect that you permitted them in regard to the True Statement to read the whole of it, in consequence of the offer to prove it; you did the same in regard to the Woodhull story.

The Court—The Woodhull scandal.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir?

The Court—The Woodhull scandal.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, and also in regard to the biography of Mrs. Woodhull by Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—And although it was all ruled out, it was embraced in the different offers of the counsel.

MR. EVARTS PREPARED TO DISCUSS THE PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. Evarts—I am quite prepared to discuss all these propositions. [Laughter.] In the first place there might have been some evasion of the rule which was introduced by my learned friend when they were going on with their case When I came to propose the Woodhull life, it was ruled out on the ground that this person could not be held responsible for the opinions there expressed in the narration of the biography any more than in a story, and, therefore, I introduced no parts of it but those that purported to express his individual opinions concerning this woman and her tenets, and I asked him the distinct proposition whether those were his sentiments, and in that light, and in that light alone, was it introduced. With regard to the Woodhull scandal I had the right to prove, after what had been offered in the direct examination, they having referred to the Woodhull scandal and the Woodhull story, and your Honor limited me to that portion of it that I could produce as being the subject of consideration before by them, and I adhered to it. Now, Sir, the last case is this: That of my proving by this witness a destroyed paper. Having proved its destruction and that no copy was preserved, I then read to him that and asked him if that was not a part of that paper. It was direct proof; it was the mode of proof that was allowable by the law in respect to a destroyed paper, and that case has nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Fullerton—How about the Clarke letter?

Mr. Evarts—Now, it has been ruled out.

Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach simultaneously—But you read part of it.

Mr. Evarts—I asked him whether that was submitted to him in a communication by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Beach—You asked him if he did not make certain statements which you read from the Clarke letter.

Mr. Evarts—I asked him if these matters were made known to him, and I had a two-fold right and a two-fold object. He was in doubt whether he had seen the Clarke letter; he would not say that he had not, he would not say that he had, and I then asked him concerning the Clarke letter, and things that were as a matter of fact in the Clarke letter, and only such, whether these propositions were made to him by Mr. Clarke, and the subject of communication as a matter of fact as to abandoning the *Golden Age* or giving up this, that, or the other. So that has nothing to do with it. Now, here is a document known and understood, which they claim a right to put in evidence, and which your Honor has excluded, and now they propose to read as parts of their offer to your Honor, parts of that statement, like reading a deposition or any other document which the court has ruled out as *inter alios* and not to be read. Now, there is no point to their question to be gained by the particular contents of this paper. The proposition, if your honor has disposed of the question, that it is not given within the rule of reduction or qualification, and the particular statement concerning which the witness has been examined, but all the qualifying circumstances are contained in that statement itself; but at any rate, this document of indictment, or accusation, or sworn statement, or whatever you describe it, is not admissible. Now, what rule of evidence is there that permits the reading of any other part of this paper that your Honor has stated shall be excluded? It is not because there is anything in the paper.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—But it is because the paper itself is not to be in evidence.

WHAT MR. BEACH OFFERS TO PROVE.

Mr. Beach—I offer to prove, Sir, that upon the same examination before this committee, when he gave the answer to the question which has been put in evidence by the defendant, he also made this statement. I propose to make the statement

ler and Dr. Lusk.

Q.—Where did you reside before you went there? A.—In Irving place.

Q.—In the City of New-York? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With whom? A.—The name I really cannot pronounce; but they were English Jews; it was Seventeenth street, No. 55.

Q.—How long did you live with them? A.—One month. I was sick there.

Q.—Did you ever reside with the family of Theodore Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When? A.—I was the first wet nurse that wet nursed the baby.

Q.—Which baby was that? A—Ralph.

Q.—The baby Ralph? A.—I believe that is the name.

Q.—Do you recollect in what year you went there? A.—I do not.

Q.—How many years ago it was? A.—I believe it is six years ago.

Q.—What season of the year was it? A.—In the Summer, in June.

Q.—How long did you remain with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Four months.

Q.—As wet nurse? A.—As wet nurse.

Q.—During that time did Mrs. Tilton go away from home anywhere? A.—To Monticello.

Q.—How long did she remain there? A.—Very short. I think it was three weeks or a month.

Q.—In the Summer season? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you remain there as long as she did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then did you return with Mrs. Tilton to Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain with her after you returned? A.—I remained until cold weather came, to make the fires.

Q.—During the time you lived with Mrs. Tilton did you see Henry Ward Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHERE SHE SAW MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I saw him go into Mrs. Tilton's room several times before we went to the country, and shut the door after him, but I did not notice or hear any talk.

Q.—What room was it he went in and shut the door? A.—In her own bedroom.

Q.—Where was that situated? A.—Right over the hall, as you come in; there are four rooms on one floor.

Q.—It is a double house, is it? A.—No, Sir; it is a small frame cottage-house.

Q.—Where were you when you saw him go into her bedroom? A.—I was in the next room; there were folding-doors between.

Q.—Could you see him go in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say the doors were locked? A.—No, Sir, the doors were open; she got up and shut the doors.

Q.—Who shut the doors? A.—Her own self.

Q.—Where was your room with reference to hers? A.—My room at the present time, when I went there, was next to Mrs. Tilton's; I had a lounge to sleep on.

Q.—Was this that you now speak of before she went to Monticello or after her return? A.—Before.

Q.—Did you see anything else, Catharine, before the family went to Monticello? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you see anything after their return from Monticello? A.—I did.

SHE SAW HER SITTING ON BEECHER'S KNEE.

Q.—What did you see then? A.—I saw her in the back parlor sitting on Mr. Beecher's knee.

Q.—Where were you then? A.—I went into the dining-room for a glass of water.

Q.—Where did you come from? A.—From the nursery up stairs; I was after nursing the baby.

Q.—In what part of the parlor were they sitting? A.—In the corner of the parlor from the dining-room.

Q.—What time of day was this? Q.—It was getting off dusk in the evening.

Q.—Where were you when you saw them thus sitting? A.—I was going around the dining-room table to get the ice-pitcher and get a glass of water.

Q.—Did you see them distinctly? A—I did.

Q.—What kind of doors were there between? A.—Folding doors.

Q.—Were they open? A.—Yes; they were very little apart, but you could see.

Q.—Did you see anything else after their return? A.—I saw her hand on his shoulder, and he said, "How do you feel, Elizabeth?" She said, "Dear Father, I feel so-so."

Q.—Where was she when she made use of that language? A.—Sitting on his lap.

Q.—Did you hear distinctly the words "Dear Father?" A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything else, Catharine? A.—No, Sir, I did not, I went with my glass of water up stairs to my nursery; I said nothing to nobody.

Q.—How long was this after the return from Monticello? A.—My recollection is about three weeks.

BEECHER'S VISITS TO THE HOUSE.

Q.—How often, if at all, beyond the time that you speak of did Mr. Beecher call at the house while you were there? A.—He called several times.

Q.—Give us some idea, if you can, of the number of times he called. A—He called, I think, four or five times before she got out of her bed to go to Monticello.

Q.—After her return from Monticello, how frequently did he call? A.—I cannot say; I noticed letters coming up by the work-girl, and bringing messages down; she always went down to entertain him.

Q.—Did you carry any notes for Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you anything by which you can determine the time when you left her employ? A.—I cannot recollect the time I left, but the difficulty that I had to leave her was through Bessie Turner.

Q.—You don't recollect the season of the year? A.—No, Sir; it was cold weather.

Q.—The fires were being built in the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect whether it was before or after election?

Mr. Evarts—What is the question?

Mr. Fullerton—Whether she recollects whether it was before or after election.

Witness—I don't recollect, Sir.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Evarts—Catharine, where did you go to live after you left Mr. Tilton's?

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment, please; we may wish to put another question.

After consultation with Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Beach signified to counsel that they did not desire to ask the question.

Mr. Evarts—Where did you go to live when you left Mr. Tilton's? A.—I went to live in Montague street, right by a dry-goods store, Sir; Gilkerson, I think, is the gentleman's name.

Q.—As a—? A.—As a cook, washer, and ironer, Sir.

Q.—How long did you live there? A.—I lived there one month, Sir, and then I went to my sister; I took her milk away—her breast-milk—till my health failed.

Q.—Your health failed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go after that? A.—I went over to New-York and boarded until I got thoroughly well.

Q.—Where did you board? A.—I boarded in Thirteenth street—No. 415.

Q.—At a boarding-house? A.—No, Sir—a laboring woman.

Q.—What was her name? A.—Mrs. Dyer.

Q.—And how long did you stay there? A.—I stayed there four weeks.

Q.—Then where did you go? A.—I came back to Brooklyn again, and I don't know whether I went—I think I went to Mr. Hunter's, in Prospect street.

Q.—What is the name? A.—Mr. Hunter.

Q.—And how long did you remain there? A.—Four months, Sir.

Q.—And in what service? A.—Cook, wash, and iron, Sir.

Q.—Well, you left there in four months. Where did you go next? A.—Clinton street, near Second place.

Q.—Whose house? A.—I went to Clinton street, near Second place—a lady—I cannot think of the name—near Second place.

Q.—You cannot remember your employer's name? A.—No.

Q.—Can you give us the number? A.—De Ray; that was the name.

Q.—De Ray? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know the number of the street? A.—No, Sir; it was in Clinton street, near Second place. It was about the second house from the corner.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Two months.

Q.—And in what service? A—Cook, wash, and iron, Sir.

Q.—And you left there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—I went to Pacific street.

Q.—In what service and with whom? A.—With Mr. Moore; keeps a grocery store at the corner of Smith street.

Q.—What was your service there? A.—Cook, wash, and iron.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Four months, till they broke up housekeeping.

Q.—Then where did you go next? A.—I went to New-York.

Q.—And in what employment, if any? A.—Doing nothing, in New-York.

Q.—No employment? A.—No; haven't been well since.

Q.—Where did you go to live in New-York after you left this grocery store? A.—I did not go at all there, Sir.

Q.—But you lived somewhere? A.—I boarded in Fourteenth street a while.

Q.—This place that you—? A.—In Thirteenth street I boarded when I left Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Well, you went to Fourteenth street? A.—To Fourteenth street.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Mrs. McCafferty's.

Q.—What part of Fourteenth street? A.—Between First avenue and Avenue A.

Q.—Do you remember the number? A.—No. 327.

Q.—Well, you went to Fourteenth street? A.—Three weeks.

Q.—How long did you stay at Mrs. McCafferty's? A.—Three weeks.

Q.—Three weeks? A.—Three weeks I stayed there, Sir.

Q.—Then where did you go next? A.—I do not know the number, Sir.

Q.—Well, whose house? A.—Browning—Mrs. Browning's, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you remember the number of the street? A.—No, Sir; in Second avenue.

Q.—Near what street? A.—Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Q.—And were you at service there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what way? A.—Cook, wash, and ironing.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—I stayed there four months.

Q.—Where did you go next? A.—That is the last place.

Q.—The last service? A.—The last service.

Q.—How long ago did you leave this Mrs. Brown's? A.—Mrs. who?

Q.—Brown. A.—Browning—Mrs. Browning?

Q.—Yes—Mrs. Browning's? A.—I think it was over a year ago.

Q.—Over a year ago? A.—I think so.

Q.—And you have not lived out since? A.—No.

Q.—Have you been in ill-health ever since? A.—Yes, Sir—bronchitis on the lungs.

Q.—Well, how long have you been at Bellevue Hospital? A.—I have been to Bellevue Hospital going on ten weeks.

Q.—Who obtained you the place at Mrs. Tilton's? A.—Mr. Hanson, from the Nursery in Fifth street, off the Bowery.

Q.—And sent you over with a recommendation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And whom did you see? A.—I saw Mrs. Tilton, in bed, and her aunt came and took me over.

Q.—Her what? A.—Her aunt came for me to New-York and took me over.

Q.—Well, was Mr. Tilton there? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—At the birth of the child? A.—Oh, yes, Sir. I saw Mr. Tilton in the evening.

Q.—Yes; the evening of the day that you got there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there before the child was born? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But immediately after? A.—About two weeks.

Q.—Two weeks? A.—Two weeks. The child was two weeks old when I went there.

Q.—I thought you said you were the first person that was a witness—? A.—The first wet nurse.

Q.—Oh, I thought you said you were a witness—I beg your pardon. Then about a fortnight after the birth you went there. What time of the year was that? A.—To my recollection, Sir, about in June—the early part of June.

Q.—Of whom did the family consist when you were there? A.—There were four children and Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton. That is all, I think.

Q.—Any other servants? A.—Five servants there were in the house.

Q.—Five servants in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Excluding yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Four besides you? A.—Four. Six with Bessie Turner.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton was there at what times of day? A.—Well, some days he would be home about 4 o'clock—some days late and some days early.

Q.—Did he stay there during the day any times that you were there? No, Sir, he did not.

Q.—All day, I mean? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you known Mr. Beecher before? A.—Never seen the gentleman in my life, Sir; I often heard tell of him. [Laughter.]

The Court—Gentlemen, please be quiet.

Q.—And when did you know that it was Mr. Beecher that made a call, and how? A.—The up-stairs girl, Teresa Bergh, would tell me.

Q.—Told you that it was Mr. Beecher? A.—Told me that it was Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Now, as I understand it, when Mrs. Tilton was in what you call her bedroom, you, with the child, were occupying the room that communicated by folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you there slept? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Having the care of the child also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you pass back and forth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Through the folding doors? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, I don't mean when they were shut, you know. [Laughter.] A.—Well, when they were open I did not, Sir—very seldom went into her room.

Q.—Very seldom went into her room? A.—Very seldom went into Mrs. Tilton's room.

Q.—Well, were not the doors usually open? A.—Yes, Sir. They were opened every day to air the room and the windows raised.

Q.—Well, weren't they generally kept open? A.—No, Sir, they were shut a good deal of the while—in the evening they were shut.

Q.—But through the day, and as a usual arrangement, were not those folding doors between those two rooms open? A.—Through the day?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, this time Mr. Beecher sent word up that he was down stairs and would like to see her.

Q.—I am not asking you about that. They were usually open? A.—Usually open? Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. Now, sometimes, you say, they were closed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there always some reason for closing them? A.—That I do not know, Sir.

Q.—Well, I mean how did it occur; was there a habit of shutting them at any particular hour of the day, or were they closed if there was somebody there, or this or that reason? A.—Well, when she would be dressing she would close them.

Q.—Would close them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But there was no habit of closing them at any particular hour of the day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—So that when they were opened, as they were usually through the day, they would remain open in the evening till something occurred as a reason for closing them? A.—When she would go to bed she would close them.

Q.—Would close them when she went to bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; and when you occupied the other room with the child through the night, when you were composed for the night and she for the night, the doors were usually closed? A.—No, Sir, open

Q.—They were open? A.—Open while I was in that room; we would exchange for the other room—next to Mr. Tilton's room.

Q.—Then, as I understand it, while you occupied this communicating room where the folding doors were between, were the doors always open? A.—In the day time, Sir.

Q.—Day time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—But at night, when you were both arranged for the night—both Mrs. Tilton and you—were the doors then opened? A.—The doors were shut, Sir.

Q.—Well, that is what I understood. A.—The doors were shut. Sir.

Q.—The doors were shut; now, at what stage of your service there did you leave this communicating room—this folding-door room—and were lodged in some other room? A.—They had another room, a bed in the first room I went to, and the baby and me could not get along on the lounge, and when they had a room next to Mr. Tilton, they gave me the room.

Q.—When that was vacant? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who vacated that room to accommodate you? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—You don't know who occupied it before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long after you went there was that change made? A.—About three weeks, Sir.

Q.—About three weeks; now, how long after you went into service there did you first see Mr. Beecher at the house? A.—Two weeks, Sir.

Q.—Two weeks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was that the time when he went into her bedroom? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you were in the folding-door room? A.—Yes, Sir

Q.—And saw him go in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who showed him up? A.—The up-stairs girl went to the door.

Q.—Who was she? A.—Teresa Bergh.

Q.—She showed him up? A.—Yes, Sir; she showed him up.

Q.—And showed him into this room, didn't she? A.—I did not see Teresa coming up stairs with him. He knew where the room was. [Laughter.]

Q.—Well, I am only asking you what you know. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How do you know that Teresa Bergh had anything to do with him, if you didn't see her? A.—I didn't see her on the stairs, coming up, only she told me she opened the door. She was the waiter girl.

Q.—Then she showed him up, or sent him up, I suppose, or let him come up. When was that? A.—She came up with a message to know if Mrs. Tilton was ready to receive Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Oh! that was it? She came up and asked that question first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you heard that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. And then she went down. What was Mrs. Tilton's answer to that, that you heard? A.—She said, in a few minutes; as soon as she could get herself fixed.

Q.—Very well. And then Teresa Bergh went off with that message, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in a few minutes Mr. Beecher came up? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he come first into the room in which you were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, who closed the folding doors? A.—Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—She was then sitting up, was she? A.—She was able to get up and put a blanket round her.

Q.—Well, she was sitting up? A.—No, Sir; she was in bed.

Q.—In bed? A.—In bed—poorly.

Q.—When? A.—When the message came up.

Q.—When the message came up; yes, I understand that. But she closed the folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you ever see Mr. Beecher there again except while you were occupying this folding-room—this folding-door room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you fix the time of this visit that you have described as the first time you saw him, in reference to the length of time it was after you entered into the service—how long after you first went there was this visit of Mr. Beecher's? A.—Two weeks.

Q.—Two weeks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About four weeks after the confinement of Mrs. Tilton? A.—It was going on three weeks.

Q.—When you went there? A.—She was two weeks confined when I went there.

Q.—And two weeks after you went there this visit occurred? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that made it about four weeks after the confinement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when did they go to Monticello; that is, when did the family go to Monticello? A.—It was after July.

Q.—After July? A.—Yes, Sir, a little while after July.

Q.—And who went? A.—Mrs. Tilton, me, the baby, and the oldest daughter, Miss Florence, Carroll, and Alice.

Q.—The children? A.—The children.

Q.—And any other servants? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And did Mr. Tilton go? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long were you at Monticello? A.—Not over three weeks, Sir.

Q.—And did you live in a boarding-house or hotel? A.—We lived at Dr. McCabe's, a private family.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton there during that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Didn't see him there at all? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now after your return, about how long were you living at Mr. Tilton's before you finally left—how many weeks after your return from Monticello did you continue in that service? A.—I can't say, it was in the Fall; I can't say what month.

Q.—Was it more than four months? A.—Four months was my employment there, I was in this employment four months.

Q.—Four months' wages were given you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that from the end of June that would be July, August, September, October? A.—Near upon to that.

Q.—Did you leave before your month was up or exactly when it was up, or how? A.—Well, I could not say, Sir.

Q.—Now, you say you saw Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher together in a room down stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Afterward? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that after your return from Monticello? Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long after your return from Monticello? or how long before you left their service? A.—It was about three weeks after they came back from Monticello, near four weeks.

Q.—Where were you when Mr. Beecher came into the house? or did you know of his coming into the house? A.—I was up stairs in the nursery, and Miss Mary Burke brought news up to Mrs. Tilton that Mr. Beecher wanted to see her.

Q.—That was in the parlor? A.—In the parlor first.

Q.—And did Mrs. Beecher come down? A.—Mrs. Tilton, you ought to say.

Q. (laughing)—I mean Mrs. Tilton, I beg your pardon? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then you had occasion to go down, had you? A.—Yes, Sir; I wanted to go down before that but I could not.

Q.—What was the occasion of your going down? A.—I wanted to get a drink of ice-water.

Q.—And you had been delayed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—By your duties, I suppose, with the child? A.—I was nursing the baby at the time.

Q.—Nursing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now you went down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how are these rooms arranged down stairs; are they communicating by folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir; the dining-room has a folding door that goes into the back parlor.

Q.—Has the floor three rooms on it or only two? A.—There was a back parlor, a dining-room, and a small room on the side.

Q.—The e is a front room, I suppose, along the hall? A.—Yes, Sir, like a little, small room, a receiving-room.

Q.—A reception-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then there is a parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Into which you go, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From the hall at the end? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then there is the dining-room and another room? A.—Yes, Sir; close upon the back parlor, and then the folding doors open into the parlor, and off the back parlor there is the dining-room.

Q.—Well, I imagine from your description that the back parlor, together with the dining-room, go the whole length of the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is so, is it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the hall, therefore, does not run through the house? A.—The hall is a very small hall.

Q.—And does not run through the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, which is the largest room—the dining-room or the back parlor? A.—The back parlor.

Q.—And are the folding-doors usually open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Between the two largest rooms? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And where was it did you go to get your drink of water—to the sideboard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then the sideboard was not in the—? A.—The ice-pitcher was on the dining-room table by the window.

Q.—And there is where you went? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And got your drink of water? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, this time you think was about three weeks after you got back from Monticello? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That would be about the middle of August, would it not? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Or along in August or some such time—no, you can't fix the date, I understand? A.—No, Sir; I cannot.

Q.—How soon after your return from Monticello have you stated this was? A.—I stated it was not more than three or four weeks.

Q.—And after you got back, how soon was this visit at which you state you saw him? A.—About three weeks.

Q.—That was about the first time you had seen him after your return from Monticello, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in what part of the room—you were familiar, I suppose, with these parlors and furniture in them, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I was often in the parlor.

THE POSITION OF THE CHAIR IN WHICH BEECHER WAS SITTING.

Q.—What chair was he sitting in? A.—A large arm-chair, soft bottom. [Laughter.]

Q.—Where was it? A.—In the corner.

Q.—Placed where in the room? A.—Placed by the window.

Q.—Which corner? A.—This corner, [pointing to the left,] and there was the window, [indicating the opposite direction.]

Q.—Was it a chair that was usually there? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Now how many windows are there in the back parlor? A.—Two windows, Sir.

Q.—And one in the dining-room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which of these windows was the chair near? A.—Near the dining-room window—it was not near the window at all, it was opposite the window, it was near the corner going out of the dining-room.

Q.—It was near the window? A.—No, Sir; the doors from the dining-room were open; the chair was in the corner.

Q.—I thought you said something about the window? A.—The chair was not near the window, it was facing the window.

Q.—Which window did it face, the one nearest the dining-room or the other window? A.—The one nearest the dining-room.

Q.—How near was that chair to the wall of the dining-room? A.—There was not much space between.

Q.—It was very near, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then this chair that you speak of was near the wall between the dining-room and the back parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How near to the wall was it? A.—Near as it could be.

Q.—To the wall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The wall that separated the dining-room and the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Close to it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now where did you stand in the dining-room when you saw him? A.—I was getting a glass of water from the ice-pitcher when I heard whispering.

Q.—Yes? A.—And I looked in and I saw Mr. Beecher sitting on the chair and Mrs. Tilton sitting on his knee.

Q.—That you stated before. Now, did you see this without an effort to see it? A.—I saw it.

Q.—Did you put your head into the back parlor? A.—No, the folding doors were open.

Q.—Wide open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Catherine, are you a married woman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And your husband is living? A.—No, Sir; he is dead.

Q.—Dead? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I think you have said— Well, after you had seen what you did see, where did you go? A.—I went up to my nursery, Sir.

Q.—Did you say that, at this time, you saw Mrs. Tilton sitting on Mr. Beecher's knee, with her hand on his shoulder? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was loud enough for you to hear it, was it? A.—I heard them whispering, and the words I heard them say were, "How do you feel, Elizabeth, dear?" "Father," she says, "I feel so-so." That was all I heard.

Q.—That was all you heard? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear that without an effort, or did you put your head through the folding-doors? A.—When I went into the dining-room I heard those words.

Q.—You heard them? A.—I heard them, Sir.

Q.—Was the door that you went into the dining-room by opened by you to get in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And closed by you afterward? A.—No, Sir, it don't be closed; it was always left open, the dining-room door.

Q.—I asked you just now if you opened it? A.—I did not open it, Sir; it was opened when I got there.

Q.—Now you say you saw Mr. Beecher or knew of his calling at the house at other times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

A PRESENT OF FLOWERS FROM MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Do you know how many times you think that you know of his having called? A.—Three or four times before she went into the country, and he sent her baskets of elegant fruits and flowers to keep in her bed.

Mr. Evarts—He sent her large baskets of flowers to place on her bed?

Witness—Yes, Sir; he sent her large baskets of flowers to place round her bed; she had them on large dishes around her.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Q.—And they were there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And everybody saw them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And everybody knew where they came from? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And was Mr. Tilton there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where was Mr. Tilton? A.—That I don't know, Sir.

Q.—All the time that you were there? A.—Oh, he was there, but he was not there when Mr. Beecher was there.

Q.—Oh, I am asking you about those flowers? A.—Mr. Tilton was there and saw those flowers.

Q.—He saw the flowers? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he knew where they came from? A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—But everybody else did? A.—The servants in the house knew it.

Q.—Yes, they all did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton knew, I suppose, whether he had seen the flowers or not? A.—Mr. Tilton did not send them, for her own lips told me Mr. Beecher sent them.

Q.—Exactly. Now, did you ever see Mr. Tilton looking at the flowers?

Witness—Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Never? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you never see him in his wife's bedroom during her confinement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say that he called four or five times on her before she went to the country? A.—Yes, Sir; about that, I think.

THE WAY SHE CAME TO BE A WITNESS.

Q.—Now, when did you first mention to anybody that you had observed anything of the matter that you have now testified to? A.—Last Friday, Sir.

Q.—For the first time? A.—For the first time.

Q.—To whom? A.—To Mrs. Lynes, who visits Bellevue Hospital to see the sick.

Q.—A charitable lady who visits there, you mean? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For that purpose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you volunteer the statements; did you of your own accord mention this to the lady? A.—No, Sir; she told me that if I was not sick she would get me an elegant place in Brooklyn. I told her that I had lived in Brooklyn for eleven years, and then I told that I had lived at Theodore Tilton's; that I had been with Mrs. Tilton as wet nurse for the baby for them. She asked me more questions, and of course I answered them. She asked me what did I think of such a thing, and I said I did not know. She asked me what I had seen and heard there, and of course I told her.

Q.—And this is the way you came to be a witness here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Much to the discomfort of your health, I suppose.

Q.—Do you remember whether she continued in feeble health up to the time of going to the country—whether she was in feeble health? A.—She was in very poor health.

Q.—She was in poor health? A.—Yes, Sir; she had milk legs.

Q.—She suffered from a malady consequent on her confinement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she was suffering severely, was she not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And so continued until she went into the country? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you have any quarrel or difficulty at that house, while you were there as a nurse? A.—No, Sir, only what I had with Bessie Turner.

Q.—Only what you had with Bessie Turner? A.—Yes, Sir, only what I had with Bessie Turner; Bessie and I had a quarrel; there was a difference between us, and Mrs. Tilton took Bessie's part, and I broke her hair chain.

Q.—Broke what? A.—Her hair chain; we had a quarrel, and I broke her hair chain; Bessie struck me on the head with a brush—

Mr. Evarts—Oh! no; I don't care about all that Mrs. Tilton had to do with it.

Mr. Beach—She says Mrs. Tilton took Bessie's part.

Mr. Evarts—Well, even so, I don't want it.

Q.—But did you have any difficulty between yourself and your employers—between yourself and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No trouble about your neglect of the child? A.—No, Sir, not one word.

Q.—Not one word? A.—No, Sir.

MR. TILTON'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Tilton then resumed the witness chair, and his re-direct examination was continued by Mr. Fullerton as follows:

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton, after this episode I will ask you something more with reference to that answer, which you gave to a question before the committee. You say there, "She maintained to her mother in my presence that she had not done wrong." Was that so?"

Mr. Evarts—Well, I object to that, if your Honor please. It is an inquiry of some matter of fact that occurred by his wife toward her mother. I only asked him whether he made a certain answer, and he says he did.

Judge Neilson—We cannot take that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—How, sir?

Judge Neilson—I say we cannot take that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—They proved that this witness made use of a certain expression before the committee.

Judge Neilson—Yes; now you wish to go back of that to a conversation between Mrs. Tilton and her mother.

Mr. Fullerton—They asked him if he didn't say so and so.

Judge Neilson—He says he did or he says he did not.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to show why he said that.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Judge Neilson—Not if it was a conversation between his wife and her mother.

Mr. Beach—Didn't they bring it out in that form?

Judge Neilson—He made that answer, but I do not think that justifies you in going back of that.

Mr. Fullerton—May I not ask how Elizabeth maintained her innocence to her mother?

Judge Neilson—I think not, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Why not? I showed your Honor the other day that that is not a confidential communication between husband and wife which is made in the presence of a third person.

Judge Neilson—I think it is when it is between the wife and mother.

Mr. Beach—Between the wife and mother! There is no authority for that, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—A wife cannot make a confidential communication to her mother.

Judge Neilson—That is, as stated in the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—She vindicated herself in the presence of her mother; she had done nothing wrong. I want to know why she did it.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Evarts, it is suggested that it stands precisely as if Mrs. Tilton had been speaking to some third person not her mother. What is the answer to that?

MR. EVARTS REPLIES TO MR. FULLERTON.

Mr. Evarts—It is this: That communications between husband and wife are confidential, and the subject matter is confidential; because the matter is present, I do not think the law regards it as otherwise than confidential. But the rule is different from that. I have asked this witness whether he made such and such statement or not, and he has to say whether he made them or not, and if he made them, and then said anything that qualified them, that is another matter; but the fact that the witness is thus called upon to say whether he has made statements, whether the result is contradictory of himself, and whether he denies them or not, and they are proved afterward against him, has nothing to do with the question of proving what the facts were in reality, what the truth or fact was. The whole point being what he said, and you do not prove what he said by either proving or disproving the truth of what he said. Now, my learned friend, because in an answer to a question of whether he did not make a certain answer, which answer includes in it this passage, "She maintained to her mother in my presence that she had not done wrong," admits that he made the answer now introduced to prove here as new matter of evidence what occurred between her and her mother.

Judge Neilson—That is, how she maintained that.

Mr. Beach—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Evarts—That has nothing to do with what this witness said before the committee—not the least. Either he did or did not say so. The act in reference to the matter, as the witness stated, either way—she did or did not—is not a matter of proof here, and it has nothing to do with the question of whether he said so or not.

Judge Neilson—The fact being that the witness said so, and the fact being that she, in a certain manner, or form, which we have not got now, maintained her innocence to her mother, the question is whether they can inquire how she maintained her innocence—in what form or terms.

Mr. Evarts—That is the very point; it does not in the least affect his statement before the committee what the terms were. He did not state the terms to the committee. Whatever he said to the committee in qualification or revocation or explanation of the statement that I have given, come within the colloquium which explains the statement, but nothing is better settled than that, when the whole point of the evidence is what a man says, that it does not license the other party to prove the truth of what he said by the facts concerning which he spoke. Whether it was true or not had nothing to do with it. It is what he said to the committee. Now this is not a novel point. It arises and has been often cited. Still I suppose it was well settled that it is not admissible, in corroboration of any fact of what a man said to prove a truth or a falsity.

Judge Neilson—That is not the question here. The question is in view of his stating that Mrs. Tilton maintained a certain thing to her mother, in his presence, whether the witness can state in what terms or manner she so maintained it, assuming this answer is strictly true.

Mr. Evarts—Whether under the license of my inquiry concerning what was said before the committee, it is admissible for them to prove the truth of what he said before the committee.

Judge Neilson—No, the manner.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the fact and the thing concerning which he spoke when all my evidence was what he said; not anything about the fact at all, but simply the statement. Now, it comes down, as I think, your Honor will see, to the inquiry whether you can prove the fact as it did occur; whether it is in mode or form, as your Honor intimates, or whether it is the truth of it. The fact cannot be inquired of when the only inquiry on the other side has been what he said. It is hearsay evidence about what is not made evidence by any inquiry of mine.

HOW DID MRS. TILTON CONVEY THE IMPRESSION OF HER INNOCENCE?

Mr. Beach—The fact that I am to prove by this line of inquiry is that Mrs. Tilton made statements in the presence of her husband to her mother, in which she maintained her innocence. The inquiry of the counsel and the answer of the witness does not give the expressions, the language which was used by Mrs. Tilton. It contains the conclusion, the judgment of the witness derived from what Mrs. Tilton stated to her mother, when the witness says that she always maintained in the presence of her mother that she was innocent. Why that is a mere conclusion. It is not giving the detail of what passed between herself and her mother, leading to that conclusion. Now, the question which we propose to put to this witness is not any additional fact or circumstance or conversation, but we ask this witness to explain what he means by the term "maintained," and the fact that Mrs. Tilton had, under those circumstances maintained her innocence to her mother. The fact that we are getting at, the fact that will be used against Mr. Tilton, as the evidence now stands, is, that he declared that Mrs. Tilton did maintain her innocence. Now, in answer to that, Sir, we have a right to know the particular manner and form of language and expression which Mrs. Tilton used in conveying that impression and conclusion to the mind of this witness which he expressed to the committee, that she thus maintained her innocence. Now, it must be proper, I think, where the counsel by a question calls out a conclusion which must be founded upon a declaration of a party, that we may give the precise declaration from which that conclusion is derived. And that is the precise mode of examination which we propose to pursue and the precise object which we wish to reach. Their object and the effect of this evidence is to show that Mr. Tilton declared that his wife did a certain thing, and we ask to show the manner in which she did it; and that is the whole of this question, if your Honor please; and I know no rule of law that could exclude it, and I know no rule of evidence which leads to the investigation and the establishment of truth which would exclude it.

MR. EVARTS DID NOT DRAW THE FACT OUT.

Mr. Evarts—I have offered no evidence whatever as to anything that passed between Mrs. Tilton and her mother, or Mrs. Tilton and this witness. There is my learned friend's mistake. If I had drawn from this witness a piece of evidence that his wife did maintain to her mother in his presence her innocence then my learned friend would be within the rule that he could show the particular facts that occurred, I having drawn out the fact of this maintenance by the wife to the mother.

Mr. Beach—That is the very fact that you did draw out.

Mr. Evarts—I did not draw it out. I have not said a word about it. I have asked this witness whether he said so, but nothing else.

Judge Neilson—The adverse counsel considers that drawing the fact out—

Mr. Beach—It is proving the fact by the declaration of the party.

Mr. Evarts—I did not prove the fact in the least. It may have been an entire falsehood just as consistently with any question that I have asked, or any answer I have got, or any use to be made of any answer I have got. If I were compelled to have my belief whether it were true or not—

Judge Neilson—You would say—

Mr. Evarts—I should not say, under your Honor's admonition, that I should not. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beach—I understand Mr. Evarts' proposition to be that when he proves by declaration of a party a certain fact, he does not produce it in evidence.

Judge Neilson—Does not draw it out.

Mr. Evarts—My learned friend cannot misunderstand me it would seem to me. Certainly he is able to understand the difference between my asking this witness, "Did your wife maintain to her mother her innocence?" and his answer that she did, giving a right then to pursue the tenor of the conversation on the redirect that I had drawn out. When I have asked any such question, when I have sought any such evidence, when I have any such evidence produced, it will be time enough to apply the proposition that, having drawn out the tenor of a conversation by any inquiry concerning the conversation, they can draw out the particulars.

Judge Neilson—Didn't you draw it out in this form?

Mr. Evarts—I did not draw it out.

Judge Neilson—You have it in the answer.

Mr. Evarts—I haven't it in the answer. I have nothing but his statement that he said so.

Judge Neilson—It is a form of drawing it out.

Mr. Evarts—It is not drawing it out at all. The only thing I draw out is that this witness has made a statement concerning his wife's innocence.

Judge Neilson—Not a statement, but the statement read to him.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I asked him if he did not make that statement, and he said he had made it. Included in that statement is a recital of his own that his wife had done so and so. That does not prove that she had done so and so by anything that I have asked. Why am I not at liberty to maintain that there is not a word of truth in what he said? May it not be the very point of my inquiry that what he said is untrue?

Judge Neilson—When you make an inquiry that draws out the fact that he made a statement, made before a committee or anybody else, that his wife had always ma

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OFF THE LINE—THE DODGER.—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WEALTH AND CRIME.—Mr. A. H. Sheldon, Theodore Loyal.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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The continued re-examination of Mr. TILTON, yesterday, led to some rather remarkable statements and explanations, which are duly reported in our columns to-day. Another witness was produced, who gave evidence tending to show the great intimacy which existed between Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON. The general rumor now is that the trial will be certain to last throughout the Winter, and may even survive to plague all rational men and women until the heats of Summer. Such a contest must be enormously expensive. Where is all the money coming from?

Whatever may be the merits of the dispute between the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, the public seem likely to be the gainers from the breach of the good understanding between these corporations. A reduction of from fifteen to forty per cent. on passenger fares to the West attended the last warfare between these companies, and is almost certain to be a result of this one. The establishment of a line of steamers between New-York and Baltimore is spoken of as one of the retaliatory measures likely to be resorted to by President GARRETT, and that step would undoubtedly conduce to a decided cheapening of freights. On the whole, the irrepressible jealousies between railroad corporations seem to be as good a check upon the abuse of their privileges as legislation has yet been able to devise.

Remembrance of the noted Tichborne case is momentarily revived by the appearance of its influence in an English election. There were three candidates for a seat in Parliament before the electors of Stoke-upon-Trent yesterday, one being the famous Dr. KENEALY, and the other a member of the TICHBORNE family. There was great excitement, and a riot was feared, but the admirers of KENEALY rallied stoutly to his support, and elected him by two thousand majority. One is at a loss to imagine exactly what kind of a constituency the disbarred Doctor will represent in the House of Commons. The character of that House is undergoing a great change—and we may be permitted to doubt whether it is a change for the better.

Considering the unusual severity of the season, the death-rate of the City cannot be called very high. With far less intense cold than we have had to undergo in New-York, the mortality in several of the chief cities of Great Britain doubled during the earlier part of January, and even under greatly improved conditions of temperature, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow maintain, according to last accounts, a higher rate of mortality than that which has recently prevailed here. For the last few weeks the deaths from diphtheria have been kept down to a comparatively low point, and, judging from the number of cases still reported, physicians are becoming better able to cope with it. Dr. CURTIS' scientific investigation of the causes of diphtheria, which was yesterday authorized by the Board of Health, will, it is hoped, strengthen the medical armory of remedies against the fatal disease.

THE PROSPECT IN CONGRESS.

Only twelve working days remain of the official life of the Forty-third Congress, and it is not to be denied that much yet remains to be done to which it is desirable that Congress should pay attention. The main appropriation bills are pretty well under way, and, if they do not encounter obstacles in what are known as political measures, will in all probability be disposed of before the 4th of March. Thus far it would seem that these bills have been kept very clean, and it appears to be within the power of the leaders to continue to keep them so. But the great danger to the appropriation bills, and to sound legislation generally, is likely to arise from the hurry that attends the close of the session, and this the Democrats are bound to make as great as possible. It is announced, for instance, that they will seek to defeat the admission of PINCHBACK to the Senate from Louisiana on his *prima facie* claim by "talking against time," which, in the Senate, is the same thing as filibustering was in the House before the new rule cut it off. Their motive is a desire to prevent what they regard as a *quasi* indorsement of the Kellogg Government in Louisiana. But if the majority choose to indorse that Government, why not let it do so? Why not allow a fair vote to be had on the question any way, instead of forcing its complication with others? It is certainly very desirable that Congress should do *something* in regard to Louisiana. The Democrats themselves must admit that. Yet the moment anything is undertaken bearing, however remotely, on the subject, the Democrats begin a factious course that renders a decision impossible. Then, if Congress shall adjourn leaving the matter where it was before, in the hands of the President, the Democrats will renew their outcry against the President for doing what they in a measure compel him to do. It is not difficult to see the purpose of these operations. It is to surround the President with circumstances which leave him little choice in his policy, and then to misrepresent and criticise that policy to the utmost. This may be good partisanship, but it is not patriotism. It is not a fair and decent way of doing things even from the politician's stand-point. It is sacrificing the best interests of the country, and in this case very important interests, to a temporary party advantage, and this is never to be justified or even excused.

The fate of the Revenue bill is still in doubt. It was not taken up yesterday, in spite of vigorous efforts on the part of Mr. DAWES to have it considered. The House, instead, passed a bill for reorganizing the Treasury Department, which is of some importance, but the value of which was completely destroyed by tacking on at the last moment, on the motion of a Georgia Democrat, a provision for giving each State a number of Treasury clerks proportionate to its population. What enamored the House of this absurd and utterly impracticable bit of State rights, we cannot say, but it was one of those sudden complications that toward the close of the session always waste a great deal of time and bring important measures into danger. Meantime, however, it is proper to call the attention of the country to the fact that Mr. BRISTOW is determined to defend the sinking fund under any circumstances. If Congress leaves a deficit in the revenues, the Secretary announces that it shall not prevent the maintenance of the sinking fund according to law, but that it shall fall instead on some of the "improvements" for which Congress has made or may make appropriations. This is a very proper course, and the Secretary deserves credit for adopting it. But it is quite obvious that it increases the chances of the Revenue bill perceptibly.

What will or can be done regarding the South remains very uncertain. It is not likely that the caucus propositions touching this most important subject will be adopted. A measure that has the opposition of such men as Mr. BLAINE, Mr. GARFIELD, and Gen. HAWLEY can hardly survive that opposition in the last hours of the session. In the meantime, no other definite proposition is before Congress, but when those of the caucus come up others may be substituted.

"HOME RULE" AS A DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

The three great planks of the platform of the new and reformed Democracy, over which the *World* has expended so much of its "superb English," seem to be made of rather rotten timber. Every attempt which has thus far been made to induce the representatives of the party to take their stand upon them has resulted in ridiculous failure. There is "free trade" for example, to which the Democrats in Congress show their attachment by laboring with all their might to defeat the reimposition of taxes which were repealed in the interest of the Protectionists, and without which any step in the direction of "free trade" will be impossible for years to come. Then there is "hard money," which the Democrats of Obio, Indiana, Missouri, and Tennessee support by demanding inflation, and more or less thorough-going repudiation, and about which Democratic Congressmen have so many different theories that it was recently discovered that any attempt to agree upon a declaration of principles on the subject would inevitably result in a split. Finally, there is the imported catchword of "home rule," about the meaning of which no two sets of Democratic politicians are agreed, and whose proposed application to the City of New-York has already brought on a quarrel in the ranks of the Democratic Party of the State.

In the estimation of Tammany Hall, "home rule" means that the control of the entire power and patronage of the City should be placed in the hands of the Mayor, acting under the orders of JOHN KELLY. It means that the City Government should become, once more, a close Ring of trading politicians, controlling everything, from the City Treasury to the administration of the Police Courts, and thus able not only to steal with the least possible chance of detection, but also to stop the avenues of justice through which they could be reached by a swindled community. This is the theory of "home rule" which has dictated the Costigan bill, and on whose attainment the noble army of Democratic "workers" have staked all their hopes and all their influence. Democrats who have some character to lose, and whose future influence depends on preventing the dregs of their party from coming to the surface, take, however, a somewhat different view of the question.

Gov. TILDEN, for example, has placed on record abundant evidence of what are his views of "home rule" as applied to the affairs of cities. He and Mr. O'CONOR gave three years of laborious and unrequited effort to the development of a much broader theory of "home rule" than the blatherskites of their party can either understand or appreciate. These efforts saved the party in the State from the irretrievable ruin which would have attended a consistent defense of TWEED and his fellow-conspirators. The party is quite content to enjoy the benefits resulting from the stand taken by Messrs. TILDEN and O'CONOR, but is not quite so ready to accept the responsibility of living up to the principles of Municipal rule laid down by these authorities.

Here are some of the arguments of Mr. O'CONOR, directed against the popular fiction that there exists in the United States any municipal corporation having the slightest legal resemblance to the independent and self-governing entities which appear under that name in the feudal history of Europe: "There never has been, since our secession from Great Britain, any county, town, village, city, or other local district which was, in the judgment of law, anything else than a public civil division of the State or territory formed or recognized by the sovereign power for public purposes, and for the more convenient distribution of the powers of the Government or Administration. And there never was in or assigned to any of these civil divisions a lawful office or officer, or a corporation, or a quasi corporation, that was not, in every sense, public and amenable to the sovereign power of the State alone for the faithful exercise of its powers." "Our local Governments are mere agencies of the State sovereignty. Their official corps are merely officers of the State, appointed for local purposes, and their property, real and personal, both capital and income, constitute portions of the public treasure of the State, placed at a particular point by the will of the State for the convenience of the State." These arguments and many more of similar tenor appear under the signature of the present Democratic Attorney General. Their authorship is Mr. O'CONOR'S, though the indorsement of Mr. PRATT ought to make them still better Democratic doctrine.

Very similar views, with some additional points, were put forward by Gov. TILDEN, in his inaugural Message, and they are certainly as incompatible with the principle of the Costigan bill as they are with the opinions about "home rule" embodied in the Message of Mayor WICKHAM. As we showed, the other day, the unbroken continuity of our City legislation since 1846 recognizes the right of heads of Municipal departments to be removed only "for cause" duly established under judicial forms of investigation; and, so far as the most responsible officials are concerned, after trial before a regularly constituted Court of Impeachment, or after having the benefit of an appeal to the State Executive. Whatever the Legislature may do, it is hardly possible for the Governor to subscribe to the Tammany theory of "home rule," without stultifying all that he has ever said or written on the subject. That a conflict like this should arise before the Democratic Administration is two months old is a very instructive commentary on the tendency of that party to get up "watchwords," about whose meaning they are either helplessly divided or hopelessly ignorant.

ART AT THE CAPITOL.

On the delicate subject of fine arts, two congressional committees are said to have a slight misunderstanding. There was once an Art Commission, under whose supervision the Capitol was to be decorated with suitable works. It disappeared, and the work of artistic direction, after being dabbled in by various people in and out of Congress, with most indifferent results, was gradually absorbed by the Joint Committee on the Library. The gentlemen composing that committee are generally men of culture, and though they may have no special artistic training or knowledge, may yet be considered as safe persons to intrust with the purchase of works of art not requiring a great deal of money. This committee propose to ask Congress to appropriate fifteen thousand dollars for the restoration of works about the Capitol, and the purchase of such others as they may choose. Fifteen thousand dollars is by no means a bagatelle for this purpose, unless the committee have in view some important work which cannot be bought for a trifle. The House Committee on Appropriations, however, with that directness which characterizes the average Congressman, have put into their omnibus—the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill—a sixty thousand dollar passenger in the guise of three appropriations for art-works. Twenty-five thousand dollars is to go for CARPENTER'S "Emancipation Proclamation," as much more for a pedestal for a statue of Gen. MCPHERSON, which the Government has yet to get, and ten thousand is for a portrait of Gen. THOMAS by a lady. This compound proposition is simply outrageous. The pictures mentioned are not worth the money asked for them; and if they are not, it seems a doubtful question if they deserve a place in the Capitol; and, whatever else may be true of them, there is no money in the Treasury to pay for works of art, for the purchase of which Congress never will have any competitor.

As for the little misunderstanding between the two committees, we have nothing to say. But as the Library Committee have no big job under consideration, it is likely that their modest plan of operation, would meet with general approval. Certainly, if the extravagant proposition of the Appropriations Committee should be successful, there would be a loud chorus of disapprobation. Shall we never see an end of this sort of art jobbery? The Capitol is a sort of museum of failures in painting and sculpture, the result of many years of ignorant and injudicious buying by Congressmen. The exhibition, as a whole, has long been a huge national joke; it has exercised the powers of ridicule of great and small wits ever since PERSICO'S theatrical base-ball player, otherwise "Columbus," was set up to adorn the great central portico. GREENOUGH'S "Washington," seated in a curule chair, in a state of semi-nudity, and MILLS' equestrian "Jackson," cutting his horse's head off with his chapeau, are well known from one end of the continent to the other, by the caricatures and jibes which they have provoked. Under BUCHANAN'S Administration a thrifty colony of foreign decorators encamped in the Capitol, and covered the walls of crypts and blind entries with painted designs, half allegorical and half historical, and neither art nor history. These works, however, were good enough as ornamental painting, especially as the arabesques were "adapted," as the playwrights would say, and they only became impertinent when they got up out of the basement of the building. Of the enormous acreage of painted canvas which covers the walls of convenient portions of the Capitol, we need not speak. That joke is worn threadbare. The ghastly shapes that scare the nervous visitor in various nooks and angles of the pile are also already sufficiently celebrated. It is an ungrateful duty to remind Congressmen that they know very little about art—not enough to be trusted with spending fifty or sixty thousand dollars for pictures. The same may be said of the average politician. When JEFFERSON DAVIS was Secretary of War, he and some of his fellow-members of the Cabinet actually disputed whether CRAWFORD'S Goddess of Liberty on the Capitol dome should wear a Phrygian cap or a Roman helmet. As if they had any business to interfere with the sculptor's design. A young lady of engaging manners and small experience in art got the contract to carve a statue of FARRAGUT. And now it is proposed to make several other expensive additions to this catalogue of national blunders.

After all, the collection of paintings and statuary at the Capitol will have, nay, it now has, a positive value. It represents the growth of art in America. It reminds one of Beau BRUMMEL'S valet coming from his master's dressing-room with an armful of fresh-rumpled cravats, solemnly remarking, "These are our failures." The perfect work has not been reached. When it is, and when the accomplished citizen of other centuries shall gaze on the works now in the Capitol, he will see from what feeble beginnings the noble American art of those far-off years shall have been developed. Some of the Rotunda pictures have a special historical value; and bad as they may be, they ought to be preserved as religiously as the dim old panels of Byzantine art are kept by antiquaries who know how priceless they are in the history of painting. But there is no reason why the Capitol should be filled up now. Let us leave something for another generation to paint, carve, and pay for. This century has left in Washington a mark broad enough for all historical purposes. It is not worth while to give any more commissions or make any more purchases, for the mere purpose of obliging some "good fellow," or some nice young woman. And, meantime, it may as well be understood that true artists are not hawking their wares about for sale; and when they "send in proposals," like so many brick-makers, we may expect to hear of really religious people "praying at a mark," after the fashion proposed by the skeptics.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Shall the German language be taught in our common schools or not? This is one of the questions now pending before the Board of Education, and the gentlemen who are serving on the board hope to arrive at a decision at their meeting to-night. Their opinions are divided. We are not surprised that they are. At the same time, we venture to say that they would not be divided if the case were to be judged on its sole merits, within the limited range of primary education, and without any bias of nationality or of politics.

The founders of our public-school system have had an important object in view. This was to provide for the children who are brought up in this country the best possible popular American education. It was not intended to include branches of study which naturally belong to more advanced and higher stages of learning. What it contemplated was simply the proper intellectual training of boys destined to become American citizens, and of girls likely to be their wives. In laying out a programme for them, and considering the few years many of them would be able to devote to it, it was essential not to overload it, to keep out of it whatever was not immediately useful, and, so to say, necessary for the desired purpose. On that score, everybody sees at a glance why reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, elementary geography, history, some rudiments of science, and as thorough a knowledge as possible of the English language, should form part of the system. No studies can be rightfully introduced unless they are recognized as necessary to those scholars who, by circumstances, are prevented, after the primary course, from pushing on to the higher grades of knowledge. The question, then, seems to be, is German one of these studies, or not?

Commissioner KLAMROTH thinks it is. He is a German by birth, and, though we do not doubt his good and honest intentions, we doubt his freedom from national bias. He has failed as yet to prove the only point really at issue in the case, namely, whether without the study of the German language a course of American primary education would be incomplete and defective—whether it necessarily belongs to such a course? Sweeping assertions and sentimental talk will not meet the point. Whatever he may urge in behalf of the adoption of his mother tongue might be urged with equal force for various other studies. That the study of the German language is an excellent thing in itself, an important one to many students, nobody probably denies. What may be questioned is the wisdom of its introduction under the restricted conditions of time and means existing in primary school education. It may be a help toward a more thorough knowledge of English, but the same might be said of French; the same might be said of Latin. On what ground the preference should be given to German we do not see, except on the old principle that "kissing goes by favor." It strikes us that the acquisition of a foreign tongue, whatsoever it be, does not essentially come within the course of a popular American education. There is a more appropriate time for it, when it can be obtained without interfering with something more important, or impeding thoroughness in branches which necessarily belong to a popular and useful course of study.

What is put forward as the popular demand really means the wish of only a portion of our population, that of German extraction. It is large, indeed, and entitled to much consideration. But there is a principle of equality and of justice entitled even to more consideration than any section, either large or small, of the population; and it would be a violation of that principle to introduce in our common-school system a branch of study which would be a real benefit to only one class. That citizens whose mother tongue is German should wish their children to be instructed in it, is natural enough. They cannot reasonably expect that their fellow-citizens should all entertain the same desire, and approve of appropriations for educational purposes which are devoid of a character of universal usefulness.

From an economical point of view, it would certainly be better to do without German teachers in primary schools than to cut down the salary of those whose services there are indispensable. Other public establishments afford opportunities to carry onward the education commenced in primary schools. There is the place for the study of foreign idioms. Let them be taught there. Let all those who can, who have sufficient time and ability, avail themselves of the precious advantage. In our day it is desirable for all English-speaking students to know either French or German, both it possible. But first of all let them be well taught in English. This is of primary importance, and ought to be felt as particularly imperative on foreigners who become American citizens. To every American citizen the German language, however he may prize it, must remain a foreign tongue, and there is no more reason to claim it as a regular study in our primary schools than to claim for English a similar privilege in the primary school course of Germany. How much Germany thinks that national unity is related to unity of language, is shown by her treatment of the common-school question in the old Polish provinces and in the provinces recently annexed from France.

SCULPTORS ABROAD.

A correspondent who was wandering, some weeks since, through the streets of an obscure Italian town, was not a little surprised to see appended to the sign over a native sculptor's door the statement that within dwelt the creator of a well-known statue, supposed to be the work of a distinguished American. Although the traveler had heard rumors from time to time that all the statuary which came from the studios of American sculptors living abroad was by no means due to their own talent, he was indignant at what he fancied a gross exaggeration of the truth, and requested the Italian sculptor to explain the extraordinary announcement upon his sign. This the grave and civil marble-worker did, with no affectation whatever, merely saying that he had been employed to reproduce in marble what the American had designed in the rough. He added that the practice was common, and did not appear to consider it in any sense remarkable, although he found it somewhat objectionable that the foreigners should not be willing to give the Italians credit for their share in the work. He personally had no other reason for complaint, as he had been paid for his labor, and found that the presence of aspiring students of numerous nationalities in his country made business brisk, and tended, on the whole, to develop real progress in art. If he had been from the first frankly acknowledged as a fellow-worker with the American, he would have esteemed that honor sufficient, and would have said nothing about it upon his sign. But his friends had persuaded him that he would gain by asserting his claim to a share in the praises awarded the "distinguished American," and he had reluctantly yielded.

This seemed almost positive proof that the many allegations made during the last year or two, as to the methods of gaining money and immortality adopted by some of our sculptors abroad, were quite true. The original statements were at first discredited, and attributed to the malignant efforts of envious persons to blacken their betters with calumny. They were, however, so often repeated by responsible people, and copied so extensively in the American and foreign press, that they at last obtained a hearing. But the disclosures do not seem to have aroused any special indignation, inasmuch as the statues sent to us from the hands of Italian workmen have been indisputably excellent, and as some of the American sculptors have had the courage to confess that their labors have gained much in value by the patient and sympathetic co-operation of able artisans, who have fully appreciated their ideas, and wrought them into marble even better than they could themselves have done. The fact is that the demand for good statuary in this country is far greater than any possible supply. Every rich and prosperous community finds it necessary, sooner or later in its history, to have a marble or bronze effigy in its public square. The war brought forth a passion for bronze memorial soldiers, in too many cases all of one ungraceful and poorly-executed pattern. Ambitious young cities found it necessary, in opening new parks and drive-ways, to have marble fountains surmounted by allegorical figures, or to set up an equestrian statue of some recently-deceased hero. As the noted public men of the first half of the century passed one by one away, liberal purses were made up to insure the perpetuation of their memories in statues on ornamental pedestals. Statuary became a national want, and the nation was pained because it could not gratify its desire. Of course, the temptation to work rapidly was always present with the American sculptor abroad. He put his productive genius to such a strain that the fatigue was manifest in the work which he sent out. The rewards offered him for successful sculpture were magnificent, and it is not wonderful that he called in help, and had sometimes a small army of Italians executing the commissions sent to America as the work of his hands. Perhaps he might have sometimes done even better in carving out his own ideals than his foreign assistants generally did; but he certainly could never have given his name to one-tenth as many works of art as, with assistance, he has given the world.

The blameworthy error of all the sculptors from this country who hired Italians either to do their work in marble, or to aid in bestowing those fine touches which are indispensable, consisted in their failure to acknowledge the assistance. There were some adventurers from this side of the water who, without possessing talent enough to cut a plain tombstone, suddenly established reputations as sculptors on a grand scale, and sent home colossal figures, which, in rare instances, displayed considerable genius and much artistic knowledge. These people merit exposure, and in time will probably get it at the hands of the humble laborers whom they have persuaded to join in an unworthy cheat. The Italians have kept keen eyes upon the reception of their work by the people to whom it has been sent, and many of them have made up their minds that they can gain more by their own names hereafter than they have gained while their identities have been merged in that of some "celebrated and phenomenal" foreigner. No American who wishes to be a great sculptor can long neglect the chisel without regretting it. He may become rich and famous, but he cannot put his inspiration into the handiwork of other men. If he wishes to be merely a master mechanic, aided by a host of clever workmen, let him say so; but let him not aspire to a lasting name.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THIS EVENING.

Mr. Daly will this evening produce "The Big Bonanza," the new play from the German, on the preparations for which much time has already been bestowed. There is also to be a reading by Miss Jeanie Jewell Hotchkiss, at Steinway Hall, to-night.

MASONIC DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A number of prominent Masons, desirous to add to the fund for the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, will give a dramatic entertainment at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. The performance is to consist of "Time Tries All," in which Mr. John Giffin will portray *Mathew Bates*, and "The Old Guard," with Mr. John W. Simons as *Haversack*.

IS THIS TRUE?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The outrageous swindles practiced upon the community during the unprecedented severity of the present season should be exposed without delay.

It is the practice of dishonest plumbers, (a class always remarkable for extortionate demands,) to build large fires in the public streets with the view of "thawing out" the connections with the mains, charging for such services, in some instances, $150.

It is well known by the fraternity that the work can be readily accomplished in a few hours by severing, below the stop-cock, the pipe in the cellar of the house, and applying to the frozen pipe a small stream of steam, through a common flexible tube.

A four-gallon can may be used as a generator, with a cork loosely fitted to the can, in which the tube is inserted. The steam is thus made to pass into the leaden pipe, and as soon as the ice is melted the flow of water is checked by reversing the stop-cock and again connecting the pipe.

The Croton Board should authorize the Police to report all plumbers now engaged in their nefarious acts of plunder. A.

THE FUNERAL OF JEAN-FRANCOIS MILLET.

The great and original French painter Millet, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 29, who died last week at Barbizon, near Fontainebleau, was not as well known in England as he deserved. We publish the following passages from a letter written immediately after his funeral by an accomplished French lady to an English correspondent:

"We have just returned from Millet's funeral, and our thoughts fly to you and to the day when for the first time we crossed all together the humble threshold of the greatest artist France possessed. Fate seems to have decreed that one by one her great men shall be taken from her, and that nothing shall remain to her in this hour of mediocrity and doubt but the rich memories of the past. Our great painter has passed away in his poverty, unnoticed in the desolation of our indifference. The poor straggling funeral procession carried the body through the silent forest of Barbizon, and so across the great plains of Chailly to the little village church. There was a terrible storm, and the wind swept the rain in heavy masses over the country. As the little procession fell into rank on the road two peasants, plowing in a field, stayed their work, drove the plowshare into the ground, and waited to see the coffin pass. They, too, were indifferent as the rest. They knew not that in that simple bier lay the remains of the great poet of their toils and of their sorrows, who had written the poem of their lives in colors that will not fade. These peasants, their plow, the land furrowed in long, deep lines by the share, the melancholy of the great open country, bordered on the horizon by the woods and rocks of Apremont—all made one feel that here had been the source of Millet's inspiration. It was in the effort to tell us something of the true meaning of these things, simple but grand and eternal, of nature, and of man the toiler, that he spent his great heart. But eye and soul were quickly torn away from this scene of beauty, and from all kindly memories, by a picture more fitting the pencil of a Courbet than a Millet. Some dirty choristers, their stiff surplices hastily thrust over their rough working clothes, their heads enveloped in rusty scarfs, half hidden by immense umbrellas, snuffled out the funeral service in a shocking drawl. The priests, still more odious in their indifference, made no attempt to conceal their eagerness to get through this storm-beaten and unproductive ceremony, (for Millet had desired a burial of the third class only.) The church, an unpretending edifice enough, had been lately restored, and glared with brightly-painted angels, from whose bare arms and shoulders hung garlands of paper flowers. It is impossible to describe the desolate and chilling effect of the scene. No one spoke a word of commemoration over the dead; the coffin, ornamented by a single wreath of camellias, was hastily lowered into the grave, and the little group soon disappeared. For ourselves, we lingered awhile, and an artist who had known Millet and loved him came up to me, the tears in his eyes, and gave me a little bunch of immortelles tied with a black ribbon. He had taken it off the coffin. It was the only relic of this sad ceremony. I send you a few of the flowers, for I know that you Positivists commemorate the great dead, and we have lost a great man. Perhaps France, now that he is taken from her, will say, she too, 'Now is virtue gone from me.' Poor Millet leaves a widow and nine children, no fortune, a studio full of unfinished works, portfolios of sketches, which will make the fortunes of twenty picture-dealers, and yet, perhaps, will not insure bread or shelter *ai suoi cari*."

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent writes: "A scheme for the education of women has been undertaken by a private gentleman on a scale which I believe to be unprecedented in either this or any other country. After building a sanitarium for the insane at a cost, if I remember rightly, of more than £150,000, Mr. Holloway, the maker of a well-known patent medicine, has embarked upon a much greater and more important project. He has purchased for some £25,000 the Mount Lee estate, at Egham, and on this he purposes to erect an enormous building, to be called a ladies' university. More accurately described, it will be a college for the education of women. The institution is intended to accommodate 400 students, under at least twenty professors, and it will hold the same relation to the higher education of women as do the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge to the education of men. The place will not have any charter, and students will be prepared for the Cambridge examinations. Nor will there be any endowment beyond the rents to be produced from the building land of the estate on which the university will be erected. Though the scheme of government—like many of the details—is not yet developed, I shall be accurate in stating that the control of the place will be vested in a board of governors; and it is hoped that with the assistance just referred to, the pupils' fees will be sufficient to make the place self-supporting. It is intended that the instruction shall be the highest kind that can be obtained, and the fees will be as low as that object will permit. There will be no effort to work the place for a money profit. Though the clerical element may not be entirely absent, it will be far less prominent than at Oxford or Cambridge, and the education will be almost exclusively secular. The scheme is not sufficiently ripe for the selection of professors, but I understand that Mr. Fawcett, M. P., is one of Mr. Holloway's chief advisers in this undertaking, so that those who are likely to avail themselves of its benefits may rest assured of a good choice of instructors. The size of the building will give your readers some idea of the magnitude of Mr. Holloway's undertaking. It will be built in the style of the French Renaissance, and consist of one great quadrangle, 550 feet by 400 feet, having projecting wings. The library, the large lecture-room, and the dining hall will each be 100 feet long by 40 feet wide, and the chapel will be 140 feet by 40 feet, and 60 feet high. There will also be thirty-six class-rooms, each 24 feet by 20 feet, and three dormitories, each 120 feet by 40 feet. Each of the latter will be divided into single rooms, 14 feet by 12 feet. I can only state the estimated cost of this great scheme in general terms, but I should think that it will be quite £200,000.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW CHARTER FOR JERSEY CITY—THE JOINT MEETING—THE NORMAL SCHOOL INVESTIGATION — THE OLD BOURBON FLAVOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875.

The printed text of the proposed charter for Jersey City, through which it is hoped to oust all the Republican city officials, reached the House last evening. It is a ponderous document, covering ninety-two pages, and wholly reorganizes the local government. The main features have already been stated in THE TIMES. The bill will probably pass the House, but the city officials of Jersey City hang all their hopes upon the Senate, which is Republican in sentiment. The most interesting fight, and probably the most bitter of the session will take place over the bill. The Democrats are determined to push it through. The Republican office-holders whom it seeks to displace will make strong opposition, principally, however, in the Senate.

All the indications point to a refusal on the part of the Senate to go into joint meeting with the House for the election of State officers. The State officers are Republican now, and the Republican Senate seem indisposed to remove their party friends.

The Normal School Investigating Committee are at work taking testimony this afternoon. It is understood that they have as yet learned nothing, nor tried to learn anything, except that the building is not properly heated. The lips of the committeemen and of John Ryerson, their clerk, are hermetically sealed, and nothing definite as to the results of their investigation can be learned.

The business done in both houses to-day was very uninteresting. The house met in the afternoon and took up the constitutional amendments and adopted them all. Some of the Democrats were obliged to show the cloven foot when the amendment striking the word "white" from the Constitution was on its passage. Several members voted "no" upon this amendment. One of those who thus voted arose before the vote was announced, and, saying that it went "against his grain," changed his vote. Those who voted likewise followed suit, and the amendment was unanimously passed.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S OPPONENTS.

AN OPINION OF TWO OF THEM BY THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, President, and Mr. Russell Sage, of New-York, Vice President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, I see, claim the credit (!) of defeating Senator Carpenter's re-election to the Senate from Wisconsin.

Who these men are can be learned from the opinion of Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Wheeler vs. Sage, reported in First Wallace's Reports, p. 518. Judge Davis says:

"'The warehouse case,' as it is somewhere called in the record, is anything but creditable to the parties concerned, and it is surprising that they should have been willing to give publicity to it through a legal proceeding. Sweet was an insolvent debtor, owing Sage, Wheeler & Slocum $24,000, secured on real estate in Milwaukee, which was worth, when the security was given, $50,000, and over one hundred thousand dollars when the bill in this case was filed. In 1854 and 1855, when the scheme to perfect the title was in full progress, the property was appreciating in value. Judgments had been entered against Sweet in favor of Mitchell to the amount of $18,556 04, and in favor of various other creditors for the sum of $59,597 73. Suit to foreclose was commenced and a vigorous defense interposed. Sweet denied that there was as much due on the mortgage as was set forth in the bill, and he claimed a share of the general business, and that he was entitled to a credit of $12,000 for the rent of the warehouse for three years, during which time it had been occupied by Wheeler & Co. If this defense was successful they could not hope to 'perfect the title.' The property was too valuable and the venture too great to lie idle and wait the ordinary progress of a suit in chancery. The property must be saved at all events, and Sweet's peace bought. Wheeler writes to Sage, May 5, 1855: 'F. thinks if you can buy Sweet's peace, that the creditors of Sweet could be bluffed off by getting a large decree and taking a proper time to sue it, and the price of Sweet's peace to be contingent to the final adjustment of title.'

Again, under date of May 18, he writes to Sage that 'if we do not make some arrangement with S to stop the defense and let us have the decree at this term, we will have to take the money on the mortgage, as the property has risen in value more than 100 per cent. within the last two years, and we want you and Mr. Slocum to come out at once and do something.'

'To perfect the title' and grasp the coveted prize, the defense must be stopped, Sweet bought off, and the decree enlarged beyond the just sum, so as to 'bluff creditors.' The nearer the decree was to the actual value of the property, the less was the chance of being outbid. To pay value for the property was not embraced in the scheme, but if Sweet was silenced there would be no difficulty of fixing the decree at a sum which would tend to repress competition, and the decree was actually made for the sum of $33,000, when the amount due was only $24,000! It is true that Sage, in his answer, says that Mitchell had this done from motives of his own. But the correspondence between Wheeler and Sage abundantly proves that, *to get a decree for the nominal instead of the real amount due on the mortgage, was one of the main parts of their project. The court was imposed on and a combination formed, the object and direct tendency of which was to secure the title to the valuable real estate of an insolvent debtor at the expense and sacrifice of his creditors.*

A proceeding like this is against good conscience and good morals, and cannot receive the sanction of a court of equity. The principle is too plain to need a citation of authorities to confirm it. It is against the policy of the law to help either party in such controversies. The maxim, '*In pari delicto potior est conditio defendentis*' must prevail."

Comment is unnecessary. BADGER.

SATURDAY'S COLD.

The extraordinary cold weather in a portion of New-Hampshire on Saturday morning was almost without parallel. In Meredith the mercury was 33° below zero, this being the coldest weather experienced there for twenty years. At Laconia it was 31° below. At Concord, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the mercury registered 22° below zero, and continued to grow colder till 7 o'clock, when at a point on the East Concord road it registered 38° below and the mercury congealed. In other localities in the city the temperature ranged from 26° to 38° below. Reports from other places in the State, all below zero, are as as follows: Boscawen 40°, Canaan 40°, Hopkinton 30°, Tilton 34°, Plymouth 30°, Cork Plains and Deering 38°, Bennington 30°, Hillsboro Bridge 33°, Sutton 32°, Newport 39°, Mt. Sunapee 33°, Meredith Village 33°, Claremont 38°, White River Junction 30°, Pittsfield 28°, North Weare 32°, Suncook 29°, Fisherville 38°, Franklin 38°, Laconia 31°, Northwood 24°, Martins Ferry 17°, Manchester 12°, Nashua 10°, Lancaster 24°. The cold wave did not extend over the entire State, but entered between Concord and White River Junction, covering a wide space of about seventy miles.

Maine also reports the coldest weather in twenty years. At Bath the thermometer indicated 20° below; at Brunswick the thermometer at sunrise registered 20° below; at Freeport, 19°; at Richmond, 20°; at Sabalthus, 22°; Livermore Falls, 24°, and at Farmington, 30° below zero. At Lewiston the thermometer registered from 23° to 28° below.

Vermont, not to be beaten, reports from St. Johnsbury that the wind blew violently all day Friday, and Saturday the mercury went down to 36° below zero.

Coming to this State we find the Binghamton *Republican* of Saturday morning saying: "The 'oldest inhabitant' rubs his bald head with his benumbed hands, and looks upon this weather with amazement. Its equal was seldom, if ever witnessed by people in the southern tier of counties. It is reported that in 1857 the mercury went down in Binghamton to 27° below zero, but not since then has it been down to 25° below zero until this morning."

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The crews of the Russian Navy serving on board ship or on shore in 1874 amounted to 25,787 men; 3,500 of them belonged to the Black Sea fleet, 1,400 to the Caspian fleet, 500 to the Aral fleet, and 2,450 to the Siberian fleet, the remaining 18,000 being numbered with the Baltic establishment. There were 19 Admirals, 30 Vice Admirals, 32 Rear Admirals, 205 first-class Captains, 97 second-class Captains, 303 Captain Lieutenants, 443 Lieutenants, and 125 Midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained five Generals and 508 staff officers, the naval artillery four Generals and 197 staff officers, the naval engineers six Generals and 139 staff officers, the naval mechanicians two Generals and 543 staff officers, the naval architect corps eight Generals and 40 staff officers

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

THE STATE CONVENTION AT HARTFORD YESTERDAY.

THE OLD TICKET RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION—SPEECH OF DAVID A. WELLS, CHAIRMAN—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—A TAME AND COLD ASSEMBLAGE—GOV. INGERSOLL'S LITTLE DECLINATION GAME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Gov. Ingersoll some months ago informed Col. F. B. Loomis, of New-London, who was previously known to have aspirations for the Gubernatorial nomination, that he should not again be a candidate for the office, and therefore the Colonel began, with the aid of influenti l friends, to organize a campaign for the succession. Within two weeks rumors were circulated that wire-pullers in the party had determined to force the nomination of the old ticket, and on Thursday last Mayor Waller, of New-London, and Hon. Benjamin Stark, who have had the management of Col. Loomis' political fortunes, proceeded to New-Haven, and in company with Minott Osborn, editor of the *Register*, of that city, called upon Gov. Ingersoll to ascertain positively what he intended to do. He assured them without qualification that he would not consent to the use of his name.

Mayor Waller then said: "Governor, you understand, of course, that what you have told us we shall take as the final and irrevocable answer you will make, even as if we were here in behalf of a convention waiting your reply; and you will understand, also, that we shall go away from here for the purpose of pushing the interests of Col. Loomis. We are not to take your declination to be of the Horatio Seymour kind—oft-repeated and always retracted under pressure."

"You are at liberty," said the Governor, "to inform Col. Loomis that I am not a candidate and cannot accept a nomination."

On the following day the New-Haven *Register* contained the following paragraph in answer to a call from the Hartford *Times* that the Governor should allow his name to be used:

"We are authorized so say that so far as Gov. Ingersoll is concerned, he continues unwilling to be again a candidate, and feels compelled, by personal reasons, to withdraw his name from the consideration of the convention."

This was penned by the senior editor of the *Register*, with Gov. Ingersoll looking over his shoulder. The Governor was not quite satisfied with the choice of language, and said: "Put it stronger;" but Major Osborn, who really desired that the old ticket should be renominated, replied: "No, that is as strong as I can put it; if you want it stronger you will have to write a card and print it over your own name." The views of the Governor were so well known that the New-London united workers proceeded at once to business, and came here yesterday fully armed and equipped for the triumphant vindication of the claims of their candidate, and when they found that the old report of two weeks ago—that Gov. Ingersoll would accept—was insisted upon with more vehemence than ever, they were a sadly disturbed crowd. Mr. Waller telegraphed to Major Osborn to know whether the declination of last week was a "flaunting lie," or what it meant, but could get no reply. Later in the afternoon Mr. Charles Durand, of Derby, appeared upon the scene, and reported that as he was passing through New-Haven on his way to Hartford he was sent for by Gov. Ingersoll, and had an interview of over an hour with him, during which the Governor said that if the convention tendered him a unanimous nomination he should not feel at liberty to decline; yet he expressed his mortification at the fact that he should have spoken as freely as he did last week to Messrs. Waller and Stark. But this report of Mr. Durand was not satisfactory to the New-London delegation, and they went into a caucus of their whole county and voted that, in view of present information, they took pleasure in naming Col. Loomis as a candidate for Governor. Meanwhile every other county had voted to support the old ticket. At a later hour Gov. Ingersoll telegraphed to one of his staff that he "was in the hands of his friends;" but the New-London crowd refused to be comforted, declaring the whole thing to be too late, and met again this morning and decided to get the sense of the convention by calling for an informal ballot, though it was evident to all knowing ones that they had lost heart and would not have courage left to make a fight for their candidate. With the expectation only of going through the motions they took seats in the convention, which was called to order at 10:30 o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

After the appointment of the usual working committees, permanent officers of the convention were chosen as follows:

President—David A. Wells, of Norwich.

Vice Presidents—First District, David Clark; Second, Byron Loomis; Third, Jeffrey O. Phelps; Fourth, Tilton E. Doolittle; Fifth, Allen Northrup; Sixth, E. D. Castelow; Seventh, Horace Clift; Eighth, Nicholas D. Bates; Ninth, James A. Bill; Tenth, Martin Burke; Eleventh, L. H. Bailey; Twelfth, Charles Tenney; Thirteenth, George A. Wells; Fourteenth, Archibald Kennedy; Fifteenth, E. Carpenter; Sixteenth, Glover Sanford; Seventeenth, Pliny L. Barton; Eighteenth, S. G. Tibbals; Nineteenth, D. S. Talcott; Twentieth, John S. Robinson; Twenty-first, Rufus Leonard.

Secretaries—Hartford County, H. H. Barbour, Jr., of New-Britain; New-Haven County, E. McCarthy, of New-Haven; Middlesex County, John K. Guy, of Middletown; Fairfield County, L. Warner; Litchfield County, E. D. Weeks; New-London County, J. A. Bill, Jr., of New-London; Tolland County, E. H. Hyde.

Mr. Wells, on taking the chair, made a long speech, in which he described the picture of emigrants crossing the plains, which is "at the head of the great staircase in the Capitol at Washington" as symbolical of the situation of the American people, who for ten years have been journeying through a dreary political waste, and at last have come to feel that to return to old Democratic measures will bring them safely to the end of their journey. It is only necessary, he said, for the Democratic Party to go back and plant itself on its old principles which have given to the country about all that is worth preserving. These principles are: That country is best which governs the least; abstinence of the General Government from interference with the affairs of the States; the equality of all men before the law, and equal and exact justice without regard to race, color, or previous condition; hard money; taxation for revenue only. He condemned the secret service spy system, and strongly denounced the course of the Administration in Louisiana and Arkansas.

THE CANDIDATES.

Upon the conclusion of this address, Mr. Ephraim Williams, of Stonington, New London County, moved that the convention proceed to take an informal ballot for Governor; whereupon Mr. A. E. Burr, of the Hartford *Times*, took the platform and said he was about to make a motion that the whole of the old ticket be renominated by acclamation. He then ingeniously represented that there had come up from all parts of the State a demand, with no uncertain sound, that Gov. Ingersoll should be again the candidate, though he really wished to retire, and then closed with the startling announcement that "the renomination of the old ticket will cheer the hearts of the friends of freedom all over this country, not only in this State, but in every other State." The Chairman, addressing himself to Mr. Williams, patronizingly inquired, "Does the gentleman withdraw his motion to take a ballot?" and Mr. David Clark, of Hartford, beseechingly added, "I beg the gentleman to withdraw." This brought Mr. Waller, of New-London, to his feet, and he made a shrewd, though very sarcastic speech. He hoped the motion of Mr. Burr would prevail. New-London County had decided to present the name of Col. Loomis, because it was feared that Gov. Ingersoll would persist in his determination not to run again. New-London County is glad that Gov. Ingersoll has been persuaded by his friends to run for a third term—with special emphasis on "third term." Confessedly this brings some disappointment to the friends of Col. Loomis, in Eastern Connecticut, yet that disappointment is compensated by the belief that Gov. Ingersoll will be elected for a third term, and there is not a gentleman in New-London County who does not desire that Charles R. Ingersoll may be prevailed upon by his friends to fill the office of Governor for an indefinite period of years.

Mr. Williams here "cheerfully" withdrew his motion for a ballot, and the convention then placed the old ticket in renomination, as the chair expressed it, "for the third term." The ticket is as follows:

Governor—Charles R. Ingersoll, New-Haven.
Lieutenant Governor—George G. Sill, Hartford.
Secretary of State—Marvin H. Sanger, Canterbury.
Treasurer—William E. Raymond, New-Canaan.
Controller—Alfred R. Goodrich, Vernon.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Burr, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

The Democratic and Liberal Republican Electors of Connecticut, in Delegated Convention assembled, declare:

1. That free government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed; that the General Government is vested with those powers only which are granted to it by the people and enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.

2. That the public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of habeas corpus; and we demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order; for the State, self government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace, and to the constitutional limitations of power.

3. That we view with apprehension and alarm, and solemnly condemn as subversive of free government, the recent action of the Federal Executive in reference to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the avowed determination of the Administration to disregard the will of the people of those States in reference to the organization of their Governments and the management of their local affairs.

4. That the use of bad money imposes an unequal and dishonest tax, which bears most heavily on those who work for wages; that irredeemable paper currency, by whatever name known, is bad money; and that it is a fraud, in time of peace, for the Government to make anything a legal tender except gold and silver coin of a fixed standard.

5. That the Republican Party has proved itself unfit to rule, because with unlimited opportunity it has failed to make the bad money, which it has forced upon the people, equal to the good money with which it pays its bondholders.

6. That it is no time when industry is depressed, and honest labor everywhere deprived of the opportunity for regular and remunerative employment, to increase the burdens of taxation; and that the present acknowledged bankruptcy of the the National Treasury is conclusive proof of the incompetence of the Republican Party to properly administer the fiscal affairs of the country.

7. That the manner in which the affairs of this State have been administered during the past two years, the watchful economy with which all departments of the State Government have been conducted, and the dignity and impartiality with which the executive duties have been performed are worthy of approval by the electors.

8. That we cordially approve of the removal by the Legislature of 1874 of embarrassments which the Radical Party had placed in the way of free suffrage, and we also approve of the repeal of the unjust Alien law, which that party had adopted for the purpose of restricting an expression of the popular voice at the ballot-boxes.

Resolved, That we present to the consideration of the electors of Connecticut the names of Charles R. Ingersoll, George G. Sill, Marvin H. Sanger, William E. Raymond, and Alfred R. Goodrich for reelection to the offices they have so ably and faithfully filled the past two years; and we invite all the Conservative voters who prefer principle to party, and a government of freedom to military rule, to act with us in securing their election on the first Monday of April next.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

Mr. McCarthy, of New-Haven, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party in State Convention assembled demand in the future as in the past for each and every citizen of the State the right of "the exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination," and that it condemns all opposition to and refusal to vote for a candidate for office that originates and has its source solely from the religious convictions held by such candidate, and that we regard such opposition as an insult to his faith, an infringement of his right as an American citizen, as contrary to the Jeffersonian doctrine of democracy, and a violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the State.

This led to considerable discussion. Mr. Pratt, of Salisbury, said: "When anything of this kind comes into a Democratic convention I am opposed to it. I don't believe that religion should be mixed up in this concern!" [Great laughter.] The resolution was finally adopted.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

A State Central Committee was chosen, as follows:

F. S. Brown, of Hartford; G. R. Curtis, of Glastonbury; S. W. Loomis, of Windsor; W. R. Shelton, of New-Haven; T. Elms, of Derby; J. C. Bixbee, of Meriden; Ralph Wheeler, of New-London; N. D. Bates, of Preston; J. A. Bill, of Lyme; J. L. Gould, of Bridgeport; E. A. Brown, of Danbury; N. Taylor, of Norwalk; J. L. Hunter, of Windham; E. A. Buck, of Ashford; H. J. Allen, of Torrington; S. S. Logan, of Washington; S. P. Ensign, of Salisbury; D. W. Northrop, of Middletown; G. W. Arnold, of Haddam; M. A. Marcy, of Union; J. C. Brown, of Columbia.

The convention then adjourned. The attendance was only moderate, and the enthusiasm was not nearly up to the average of Democratic conventions. Many of the delegates were hopeful, while some, who like money to enforce principles with in a campaign, spoke of the ticket as a "poorhouse affair." These latter gentlemen preferred Col. Loomis as the candidate for Governor.

FUNERAL OF THE DELAFIELD BROTHERS.

TRINITY CHURCH FILLED TO OVERFLOWING—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES BY BISHOP POTTER.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Dr. Edward Delafield and his two brothers, Major Joseph and Mr. Henry Delafield, were held at Trinity Church yesterday at noon. The church was filled to overflowing with the immediate friends of the deceased, and thousands who were unable to gain admission to the church were congregated on the sidewalks, on both sides of Broadway, to watch the procession pass by. Among those within the church were John J. Cisco, Nicholas Palmer, William Skidmore, John Randolph Carpenter, George Ward, and a large delegation of the students and officers of the Bellevue Medical College, with which institution the brothers, while alive, were closely identified. The services were conducted by Bishop Potter, assisted by Dr. Dix, the Rector of Trinity Parish, and Drs. Houghton, Weston, and John Cotton Smith. The coffins were old-fashioned mahogany ones, heavily mounted with silver, with handles and screws of the same metal, and were exactly alike in every particular. Shortly after 12 o'clock the pall-bearers, preceded by Rev. Drs. Houghton, Weston, and Smith, marched from the vestibule up the centre aisle to where the coffin had been placed on appropriately draped stands in the chancel, and which were almost completely buried in the elegant floral offerings of the friends of the deceased. The church was entirely devoid of decoration, and no discourse was delivered. While the procession was marching up the aisle the Dead March in "Saul" was played on the organ, under the guidance of Messrs. Messiter and Carter, after which the hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung by the choir. Bishop Potter and Drs. Dix, Weston, Smith, and Houghton led the procession to the door, and, returning up the aisle to where the bodies lay, Bishop Potter read, "I am the resurrection and the life." The services over the body of Henry were read by Dr. Houghton; Dr. Smith read the services over the remains of Edward, and Dr. Weston over the remains of Joseph. At the conclusion of the services the pall-bearers removed the coffins through the main door to the hearses which were in waiting. The remains were then taken to Green-Wood Cemetery to be interred in the family vault. The floral offerings, some of which were exceedingly beautiful and of the very costliest description, will be used in decorating the vault. The remains were followed to the South Ferry by over one hundred coaches, and a crowd numbering several thousand marched along the sidewalks to the ferry-house. The pall-bearers, most of whom had passed the allotted threescore and ten years, included the following well-known gentlemen: Frederick De Peyster, John C. Jay, Sr., James W. Beekman, Cambridge Livingston, P. Cossalk, William Cullen Bryant, Dr. A. Clark, F. M. Marco, Dr. Willard Parker, A. Dubois, James Lindsay, Dr. G. A. Sabine, John P. Crossly, Royal Phelps, Adrian H. Muller, Benjamin H. Field, Stewart Brown, Robert Ray, Stephen P. Nash, Gouverneur M. Ogder, Mr. John, Mr. Talman, N. P. Hosach, and L. P. Walsh.

HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD.

Michael Fanning, of No. 110 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, died at Park Hospital last night from injuries received at the hands of Bernard Woods, aged forty-two, of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, during a quarrel on board the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Henry Chauncey while at sea on her voyage from Aspinwall to this port. Fanning and Woods were both employed as firemen on the steamer, and while ashore at Aspinwall became intoxicated and quarreled. On the 30th ult., when the steam-ship was several days out at sea, the quarrel between the men was renewed while they were working at the furnaces, and Woods, becoming enraged, beat Fanning about the head with a heavy coal-shovel, fracturing his skull. Fanning was cared for by the surgeon of the steamer, and when the Chauncey arrived in port yesterday Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, was notified, and the injured man was taken to Park Hospital. There it was found that his case was hopeless, and the patient lingered until 10:30 o'clock, when death ensued. Woods was arrested by Patrolman Kennedy, of the Fifth Precinct, and is locked up at the Leonard Street Police Station. Coroner Woltman has been notified of Fanning's death, and will make an investigation in the case to-day. The violence from which Fanning died having been committed upon the high seas, it may be a case out of the jurisdiction of the Coroner, and one in which a United States Commissioner alone can take action.

DISMISSAL OF A STREET-OPENING SUIT.

Peter Lee and others sued the City to recover $30,000 with interest from April 17, 1869, as the value of materials of buildings taken in the extension of Church street. The case came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue and a jury. The plaintiffs proved ownership of the property, the official proceedings to take it by the City, that the materials were sold by the verbal directions of Street Commissioner McLean, realizing $400, and that the proceeds went into the City Treasury, and with this testimony rested their case. Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, on behalf of the City, then moved to dismiss the plaintiffs' suit, on the ground that the plaintiffs had failed to show that the City ever directed the property to be sold; that the verbal order of McLean to the Commissioners to commit a trespass in the sale of the property did not bind the City, or make it responsible for such trespass; that the fact of the receipt of the proceeds of the sale by the City did not give plaintiff a right to succeed in this action, although it might give the right to an action for money had and received, if it could be shown that the money thus received was the proceeds of plaintiffs' property. Judge Donohue granted the motion, and dismissed the suit.

FIRE AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

A slight fire occurred at the Capitol about 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Gentlemen passing down State street observed smoke issuing from the eaves of the building and notified Superintendent Hopey. He procured assistance and with the fire extinguishers made his way to the garret where the fire was located. The flames were speedily extinguished. The fire originated in the fire place of the ante-room of the Senate Chamber, among some waste paper. The flames rushed up the flue setting the chimney on fire. No alarm was sounded.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

THE INSURGENTS ABANDON CIENFUEGOS—SUPPRESSION OF A PAPER IN PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The city journals report that the insurgents have abandoned the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos.

Capt. Gen. Sanz, of Porto Rico, has suppressed the *Razon*, a newspaper of Mayaguez, for publishing an article attacking indirectly the throne of Alfonso and the interests of the country.

The school-ship Mercury was spoken in longitude 58°, latitude 20°, bound south. All on board were well.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house of D. B. Mellott, of Belfast Township, Penn., was consumed by fire yesterday, and three of his children were burned to death. Mr. and Mrs. Mellott went away on a visit and left the children locked up in the house, and, on their return a few hours afterward, found the bones of their children among the ruins.

A fire broke out Monday night in the warehouse of J. N. Camden & Co., at Parkersburg, West Va., consuming the warehouse and a wooden tank containing 200 or 300 barrels of oil. Most of the oil in barrels was saved and the loss consequently will not be over $3,000. It is supposed that the place was set on fire by a confederate of the Thompson gang thieves, eight in number, who were in the city jail at this time awaiting trial for burglary. During the excitement the gang made their escape from jail by burning a hole through the floor, and they are now at large.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 8:40 last evening a fire occurred in the boiler-shed of First & Prybils' machine shop, No. 461 West Fortieth street. Damage, $25.

At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 14 Essex street, occupied by Kramer & Moses, furniture dealers, causing $600 damage to building and contents.

About 10:30 last evening a fire occurred in the three-story frame dwelling-house, No. 73 Park avenue, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by William Baker. The fire was put out by Mr. Baker, who had his face and hands burned, without assistance of his neighbors. Loss on furniture $500, and loss on building $500. Insured for $7,000 in the Washington Insurance Company, of New-York.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE BRIGADE.

A fire occurred at 8:30 o'clock last evening in the scuttle-closet on the top floor of the residence of Luther G. Tillottson, No. 19 East Forty-ninth street, originating in some unknown manner and causing $1,000 damage to building and furniture. Two servants were the only persons in the house when the fire broke out. The services of the District Telegraph Company proved of great value in this affair. An alarm was rung from a neighboring house, and in less than five minutes men were sent with fire-extinguishers from the depot at Forty-seventh street and Sixth avenue. They also gave the alarm to the Fire Department, and in ten minutes the engines and fire-escapes were on the ground, and the active firemen soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The one care of the servants in the house was to save their own clothes and boxes. Nothing could be better than the action of the District Telegraph and the Fire Brigade.

PACIFIC MAIL DIRECTORS IN WASHINGTON.

There is at present in Washington a large delegation of Pacific Mail Steamship Company Directors, including Managing Director Rufus Hatch. The Pacific Mail people say that they are there for the purpose of pushing the proposed suits by the company against everybody who received any of the money spent by Mr. Stockwell to obtain the extra subsidy. Wall street men, however, laugh at the notion that the suits are meant in good faith. They call the talk about them "Rufus Hatch's buncombe," and say that they were probably gotten up to afford the company a pretext for inserting a large item of expenditure for counsel fees in its next report under the head of "probable assets," an expression which has become a by-word on the street. It is believed that the visit of the directory to Washington is for the purpose of lobbying the extra subsidy through the Senate. The company's officials express great confidence in their ultimate triumph in this respect, on the ground that their counsel in the matter is Mr. Clark Bell, who secured the subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad, and who is also at present employed to look after Col. Scott's new Texas Pacific Land Grant bill. The inference to be drawn from the wink with which Mr. Hatch imparted this information to a TIMES reporter was that Mr. Bell knew a secret or two which would be of exceeding value in dealing with Congressmen or Senators who might have been interested in the Union or Texas Pacific subsidies. Should not the extra subsidy pass a suit is threatened against the Government on the ground that a contract was made, of which the company have fulfilled their part, and that the Government has no right to repudiate its portion to the great damage of the other party.

THE COENTIES SLIP.

The ordinance recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the filling up of Coenties slip, is variously commented upon by those who are most deeply interested in the matter. It is conceded that the making of South street continuous will be a great advantage to traffic in that portion of the City. The eight berths contained in the slip can only be used by vessels of the lightest draught, as the depth of water ranges from but fourteen feet at the entrance to two at the shore line, and the bottom, being solid rock, cannot be dredged out. That portion of the water front was originally set apart for the exclusive use of canal-boats plying on canals, but the railroad companies took advantage of a flaw in the law to monopolize the greater part of it. It is the great flour depot of the City, and all flour shipped by the Central and Erie Roads has been landed there in canal-boats, upon which it had been shipped at the termini of the roads, under the terms of a lease which certain parties hold on the piers included in the slip. The shipping men complain that the filling up of the slip will offer further advantages to the railroad companies, and that the canal-boats will be crowded away from the wharves of the City altogether.

GOOD STREETS BEFORE STATUES.

The following curious correspondence is published in the St. Louis newspapers:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1875.

Mayor Brown:

SIR: During my visit in this city I have seen a lengthy piece in one of the city papers regarding the need of statuary in St. Louis. My husband, Clark Mills, the sculptor, has made a colossal statue of Andrew Jackson; also one of Gen. Washington. Both are placed in the City of Washington. He also made one of Jackson for New-Orleans, which you have no doubt seen. He also made one of Jackson for Nashville, Tenn. They have failed to raise the money to pay for it. My husband is unwilling to deliver it without, although they are anxious to have him do so. He has now decided to sell it to any city which would like to purchase it. He will sell it for the low price of $10,000, delivered in St. Louis. He received $50,000 for the one in Washington City, and $35,000 for the one in New-Orleans, (a duplicate). The same price was to be paid for the one ordered for Nashville, that he now has on hand. Instead of Jackson, some other General can be placed upon the horse, if preferred. Mr. Mills places the statue at this low figure in consequence of its being left on his hands. I write to ask if this city would not like to purchase it. The statue, as a work of art, will speak for itself. Inclosed find a photograph of the statue. Yours respectfully, MRS. CLARK MLLS.

To this letter Mayor Brown replied as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 12, 1875.

Mrs. Clark Mills:

DEAR MADAM: Your note, dated 10th inst., is received, with photograph of Gen. Jackson, asking if the city would buy a copy of it. In answer to which I have to say that the city is in no condition to invest in statuary at present. I fully appreciate the character and poise of the statue as being something never attained before; but we need better streets above all else, and until that is accomplished I could not recommend the purchase of statuary.

Very respectfully. JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.

NORTHERN TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* relates this incident: "The beautiful flag that hangs in Theus' jewelry store, thus exposed by request of the Ladies' Memorial Association to be awarded to that one of our volunteer military organizations that shall receive the highest vote, was the occasion of a rare and significant incident Tuesday. A gentleman walked into the store, and after reading the card pinned to the flag announcing briefly the design of its display, approached Mr. Theus and said he would like to vote in the matter. Mr. Theus inquired the company to which the gentleman was partial, when the latter replied that he did not know the companies, but would be glad to hear their names and some facts as to their respective histories. The organizations were mentioned, and one or two leading points in the record of each one rehearsed, and thus a favorite was selected, and forty votes, by means of a $10 bill were cast for this company.

THE SO-CALLED "GAG LAW."

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

THE EXTENT AND MEANING OF THE ACT DEFINED—THEY FIND IT HAS NO APPLICATION TO THE OFFENSE OF LIBEL—NO PERSON REMOVABLE TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA UNDER IT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The following is the report on the so-called "Press Gag law," submitted to the Senate to-day, and signed by Senators Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright Thurman, and Stevenson:

The Committee on the Judiciary respectfully report that on the 15th of December, 1874, the Senate adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the extent and meaning of the act of June 22, 1874, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," and particularly whether under or by its provisions, persons charged with or indicted for libel, or other crime, in the said District of Columbia, can be brought from a State, or other place within Federal jurisdiction, to the said District, to answer therefor, and also whether said act has any application to prosecution or indictment for the crime of libel in any case, and report thereon.

In obedience to this resolution the committee have carefully examined the subject. The act of June 22, 1874, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia and for other purposes," is in the following words:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District not lawfully triable in other courts, and which are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment or information.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

It having been considered that the provision in the act of June 17, 1870, establishing a Police Court in the District of Columbia which conferred exclusive jurisdiction upon it of "all offenses against the United States not deemed capital or otherwise infamous," and which did not provide for trials by jury, were in violation of that clause in the Constitution which declares that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.

The first section of the act above quoted was passed in order to prevent a failure of justice in respect to a large class of crimes committed in the District, by giving the Criminal Court, with its jury, jurisdiction of such of them as under the Constitution could not for the reason already stated lawfully be tried in the Police Court.

By the second and only other part of the act in question, it is declared "that the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia."

The thirty-third section of the act of 1789, referred to, is in the following words: "And be it further enacted, that for any crime or offense against the United States, the offender may, by any Justice or Judge of the United States, or by any Justice of the Peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, where he may be found agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders in such State, and at the expense of the United States, be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States as by this act has cognizance of the offense, and copies of the process shall be returned as speedily as may be into the Clerk's office of such court, together with the recognizances of the witnesses for their appearance to testify in the case, which recognizances the magistrate before whom the examination shall be may require on pain of imprisonment; and if such commitment of the offender or the witnesses shall be in a district other than that in which the offense is to be tried, it shall be the duty of the Judge of that district where the delinquent is imprisoned, seasonably to issue, and of the Marshal of the same district to execute, a warrant for the removal of the offender and the witnesses, or either of them, as the case may be, to the district in which the trial is to be had. And upon all arrests in criminal cases bail shall be admitted except when the punishment may be death, in which case it shall not be admitted but by the Supreme or a Circuit Court, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Judge of a District Court, who shall exercise their discretion thereon regarding the nature and circumstances of the offense and of the evidence and usages of law. And if a person committed by a Justice of the Supreme or a Judge of a District Court for an offense not punishable with death, shall afterward procure bail, and there be no Judge of the United States in the district to take the same, it may be taken by any Judge of the supreme or superior court of law of such State."

As the act of June 22, 1874, mentioned in the resolution of the Senate, only extended to the courts of the District of Columbia, the provisions of the section just quoted, it follows that the inquiry is reduced to the simple question, What are the provisions of that section which has been the law of the land for more than eighty years? They are simple and clear.

First—The crime or offense upon which the section acts must be one against the United States.

Second—The offender can only be arrested upon the warrant of a court or Judge of the State or district where he may be found. No court or Judge can issue a warrant to arrest the offender in any other State or district.

Third—If the offender be thus arrested for an offense against the United States and be brought before the court or Judge of the district where he was arrested, he may be held for trial before such court of the United States as, by the act of Sept. 24, 1789, had cognizance of the offense.

Fourth—The only courts having cognizance of any offense or case by that act are: 1. The Supreme Court of the United States. 2. The Circuit Courts of the United States established in the various States. 3. The District Courts of the United States established in the various States. No State court and no Territorial court has, by that act, any jurisdiction whatever for the trial of any cause, civil or criminal.

Fifth—If it appears, when the offender is thus arrested and brought before the court or Judge of the district of his arrest, that the offense was committed in some other district, it is made the duty of the Judge to cause him to be removed to the district in which the offense was committed, the Constitution requiring all criminal trials to be in the district in which the offense was committed. It is scarcely necessary to say that the districts mentioned are the judicial districts of the United States created by acts of Congress in the several States.

Sixth—The section gives no power to a court or Judge to send for, or bring, a person charged with crime into his district or jurisdiction under any circumstances. The authority given in this respect is only to remove the person charged from the district in the cases named. The sum of the matter, therefore, is, that the second section of the act of June 22, 1874, confers upon the courts of the District of Columbia the power to arrest offenders found in the district, who are charged with crime committed within the district, and hold them for trial, (which was the law before,) and to arrest offenders found in the district who have committed crimes against the United States in some judicial district of the United States, and to send them to such district for trial—and that is all. No person can be brought into the District of Columbia under it, either for libel or any other crime. The committee are of opinion that both the sections of the act are necessary and proper, and in perfect accordance with the principles of justice and the course of civilized jurisprudence. Without provisions of this character the District of Columbia would be an asylum for offenders committing crimes against the laws of the United States and escaping hither. It only remains to report as directed by the resolution of the Senate, "Whether said act has any application to prosecution or indictment for the crime of libel in any case." We are of opinion that, as before stated, no person charged with the crime of libel can be brought into the District of Columbia under it, for no person can be brought here under it for any crime whatever. And it is equally plain that no person charged with the crime of libel in any other district or place in the United States can be arrested here and sent to such district or place under it; for—

1. Libel is not a crime against the laws of the United States in any of the States, so that no case could arise in which a court, or Judge, in the District of Columbia, could be called upon to arrest a person here and send him to any State for trial for libel. It should be here observed that the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in criminal cases is confined to offenses created by the statutes of the United States. No offense at law is indictable or triable in the courts of the United States. This was early determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is the settled law of the land. (Public Statutes, U. S. vs. Hudson, 7 Cranch, p. 32. Bishop's Criminal Law, see 199.)

2. If in any Territory libel is a crime by its laws, and if such laws could be held for such purposes to be the laws of the United States, the act under consideration provides no aid in sending a person from this District to such Territory, for the thirty-third section of the act of 1789 has no application whatever to the Territories. The result is that the act of June 22, 1874, is not, in our opinion, obnoxious to any criticism, and, in respect of the crime of libel, it confers no power either to bring a person charged with it into the District of Columbia, or send him out of it.

(Signed.)

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
ROSCOE CONKLING,
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
GEORGE G. WRIGHT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
JOHN W. STEVENSON.

THE TROTTING AT BARNUM'S.

The trotting races which came off last night at the Hippodrome were the best contested of the season. For the first race of one mile and repeat, for a purse of $250, under saddle, five entries were made. It was won easily by Dan Mace's b. g. Pilot in the very fast time of 2:46 and 2:42¾. In the second race, for a like amount, and under the same rules, seven horses started. Three heats had to be trotted before this race could be decided. The purse was finally won by Ben Mace's b. m. Rosebud, who won the first and third heats. The time in each heat was: First, 2:59; second, 3:01½; and third, 2:56. Dan Mace took second money with Josie, who won the second heat.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

THE APPROPRIATIONS—AMOUNTS FOR VARIOUS LOCALITIES—THE AGGREGATE ABOUT $5,100,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The River and Harbor bill reported to the House to-day by the Committee on Commerce, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, contains appropriations amounting in the aggregate to $5,099,200. Harbors—Duluth, $35,000; Ontonagon, $25,000; Eagle, $10,000; Marquette, $15,000; Green Bay, $10,000; Menominee, $25,000; Ahnepee, Wis., $25,000; Two Rivers, $15,000; Manitowoc, Wis., $10,000; Sheboygan, $12,000; Port Washington, $10,000; Milwaukee, $25,000; Racine, $10,000; Kenosha, $15,000; Chicago, $78,000; Calumet, Ill., $25,000; Michigan City, Ind., $50,000; Frankfort, Mich., $10,000; Manistee, Mich., $25,000; Ludington, Mich., $10,000; White River, Mich., $10,000; Muskegon, Mich., $25,000; Black Lake, Mich., $15,000; Saugatuck, Mich., $10,000; South Haven, Mich., $10,000; Cheboygan, Mich., $15,000; Refuge, Lake Huron, $100,000; Monroe, Mich., $10,000; Toledo, $75,000; Sandusky City, $25,000; Huron, Ohio, $1,000; Vermilion, Ohio, $10,000; Grand River, Ohio, $14,000; Ashtabula, $25,000; Conneaut, Ohio, $1,000; Erie, Penn., $80,000; Dunkirk, $35,000; Buffalo, $100,000; Olcott, N. Y., $10,000; Oak Orchard, N. Y., $10,000; Charlotte, N. Y., $5,000; Pultneyville, $10,000; Great Sodus Bay, $10,000; Little Sodus Bay, $10,000; Oswego, $90,000; Ogdensburg, $5,000; Burlington, Vt.; $25,000; Swanton, Vt., $10,000; Otter Creek, Vt., $5,000; Mobile, $26,000; Cedar Keys, $15,000; Charleston, S. C., $10,000; Savannah, $70,000; Baltimore, $75,000; continuing pier in Delaware Bay, near Lewes, Del., $15,000; Wilmington, Del., $10,000; Wareham, Mass., $10,000; Fall River, $10,000; Newport, R. I., $10,000; Stonington, $25,000; Hartford, $20,000; Milford, Conn., $13,000; Bridgeport, Conn., $15,000; Norwalk, Conn., $7,000; New-Haven, $100,000; Camden, Me., $10,000; Portland, Me., $20,000; Richmond Island, Me., $15,000; Boston Harbor, $100,000; Plymouth, Mass., $10,000; Provincetown, Mass., $5,000; Oakland, Cal., $100,000; San Diego, $80,000; breakwater in five fathoms of water to protect the entrance of the Cumberland, $50,000; Galveston, $150,000; New-Bedford, $10,000; Wilson, N. Y., $10,000; pier at St. Josephs, Mich., $15,000; repair of breakwater and pier at Southport, Conn., $5,000; Waddington, N. Y., ...000.

RIVERS.

Fox and Wisconsin, $500,000; St. Mary's and St. Mary's Falls Canal, $200,000; St. Clair, at the mouth of Black River, Michigan, $10,000; Saginaw, Michigan, $50,000; Black River, Ohio, $10,000; Rocky River, $15,000; Falls of St. Anthony, $100,000, ($25,000 of this amount may be expended for the improvement of the Mississippi River above the Falls of St. Anthony;) Minnesota River, $2,000; Upper Mississippi River, $25,000; Illinois River, $75,000; Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, $480,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $50,000; Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Rivers, $100,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio Rivers, $200,000, ($15,000 of said amount shall be expended between the mouths of the Illinois and Missouri rivers, and $15,000 may be expended at Liberty bar;) for completing the improvement of the falls of the Ohio River and Louisville Canal, $100,000; Ohio River, $300,000, ($100,000 may be used for the construction of a movable dam, or a dam with adjustable gates, for the purpose of testing substantially the best method of permanently improving the navigation of the Ohio and its tributaries;) Wabash, $400,000; Upper Monongahela River, near Morgantown, W. Va., $22,000; Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, $100,000; Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, $40,000; and below that, including Muscle Shoals, $160,000; Cumberland River, below Nashville, $25,000; Yazoo River, $12,000; for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, $250,000, (provided this appropriation shall cease to be available when its necessity is superseded by any other work of improvement authorized by law;) Red Fish Bar, Galveston, Bay, $10,200; removing the Red River raft, $20,000; Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers, Georgia, $25,000; Appalachicola, $10,000; Choctawhatchie, Florida and Alabama, $5,000; Oostenaula and Coosawattee, Georgia, $5,000; Elk River, Maryland, $5,000; Wicomico, Maryland, $5,000; Occoquan, Virginia, $5,000; Aquia Creek, $2,000; mouth of Nomini Creek, $5,000; Rappahannock, $5,000; James River, $50,000; Elizabeth River, $5,000; Nansemond, $5,000; Cape Fear, $100,000; Delaware River, at Fort Mifflin, $20,000; Delaware River, below Trenton and Whitehill, $100,000; Schuylkill River, $20,000; Hudson River, New-York, $40,000; Passaic, $20,000; removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, $250,000; Taunton River, Mass., $10,000; improvement of breakwater at Block Island, $20,000; Pawtucket River, $10,000; Connecticut River, below Hartford, $20,000; Housatonic River, $5,000; Machias River, Me., $10,000; Penobscot River, $25,000; Kennebec River, $15,000; Cocheco River, N. H., $25,000; Merrimac River, $12,000; Willamette and California Rivers, from Portland, Oregon, to the sea, $20,000; Upper Willamette, Oregon, $25,000; Upper Columbia, $35,000; Breakwater at Wilmington, Cal., $30,000; Sebawaing River, $8,000; dredging the bar at the junction of Pine and St. Clare Rivers, Mich., $5,000; Sacramento and Feather Rivers, $15,000; improvement of ship canal in Galveston Bay, $25,000; Sabine Pass, $20,000; Harlem River, $10,000; Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers, Ala., $25,000.

The bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to apply the moneys herein appropriated as far as may be by contract, except where specific estimates cannot be made for the particular work, or where, in the judgment of the said Secretary, the work cannot be contracted for at prices advantageous to the Government, and except the appropriations made for examinations and surveys, and such contracts shall be made after sufficient public advertisement for proposals, in such form and measure as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, accompanied by such securities as the Secretary of War shall require. The bill requires the Secretary of War to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at certain designated points.

GARIBALDI.

THE NEW SENATOR AT THE CAPITAL—A GREAT OVATION.

An "occasional correspondent" of the London *Times*, writes to that journal from Rome, Jan. 24: "'We venerate Garibaldi as one of the greatest authors of Italian unity, but we do not want him as our Deputy in Parliament,' said a large proportion of the electors of the Trastavere and Monte. The support given to him was but limited; and he was so closely run by the other candidates, as to necessitate the final decision being given by ballot. His political supporters were greatly disappointed that he was not returned by an immense majority; but if any disappointment was felt by himself, it must have been entirely removed by the overwhelming enthusiasm manifested by the tens of thousands assembled this afternoon at the railway station, and along the streets through which the hero was to pass. It still wanted an hour to the time, (2:45,) at which the train was due when I started to walk leisurely from the Piazza di Spagna to the Central Railway Station. In the Via Tritone I found, even at that early hour, a steady stream of people wending in the same direction. In the Piazza Barberini lines of carriages were already drawn up, and thence onward every window and every spot of vantage ground was occupied. Into the Piazza dei Termini crowds were flocking from every point, and at the station I had no little struggling to force my way inside. Notwithstanding that only the privileged were allowed upon the platform, I found it almost as crowded as the outside, and by the time the signal was heard the crush had become suffocating. At the first whistle of the train hats and handkerchiefs went up with a loud cry—it could scarcely be called a cheer—of "Viva Garibaldi," and then the crowd began to sway and surge backward and forward, as each one struggled forward to catch the first glance. It is almost impossible to conceive how it was that no fearful catastrophe occurred as the train rolled in, or how the people on the edge of the platform saved themselves from being precipitated upon the line. The moment—even before—the train pulled up the carriage was completely besieged, and numbers scrambled up on to the top, while all the time there was a continued roar of "Viva Garibaldi," "Viva Garibaldi," and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. But the crowd was so dense that it was some few minutes before the Syndic, Signor Venturi, with the members of the Municipal Council, who were there with a number of Deputies of the Left and personal friends of Garibaldi's, to receive him, could force their way to the carriage, and a full quarter of an hour passed before a passage could be made to permit of his leaving it. At last a glimpse of red appeared at the door, and the General, dressed in the traditional costume—red shirt, white mantle, and blue cap embroidered with gold—appeared. The "vivas" were deafening. Gently his son, Menotti, Napoleon Parboni, and others lifted him from the carriage, and slowly, very slowly, they succeeded in getting him through the press to the door of exit. Then a rush was made for the outside, and down went the iron gates from the press upon them, and a scene of tremendous confusion and excitement followed—that is, Italian confusion and excitement, when good temper reigns supreme and forbearance is never forgotten. With the crowd surging, swelling, and roaring 'vivas' around him, Garibaldi was at last got into one of the municipal carriages; but in the turmoil the Syndic was lost. No sooner was the General seated than the horses disappeared, and as many of the people as could get a hold yoked themselves on to the carriage, and, notwithstanding his urgent protests, drew him in triumph out of the station, the crowd pouring in a flood after him. Slowly they went across the Piazza dei Termini and the Via Sta. Susanna into the Via San Nicolo da Tolentino, a complete triumph the whole way; but when they had reached the Hotel Costanzi Garibaldi, who was looking very pale and evidently suffering through violent emotion at the welcome he had received, could stand it no longer, and determined to halt there instead of going on, as intended, to the house of his son Menotti, in the Via delle Coppelle, near the Pantheon. Rising in the carriage Garibaldi lifted his hands forward and thanked the people for the demonstration of affection they had shown him. He said:

'Certainly, the honor you have done me is higher than I merit. In finding myself once more among you I cannot but remember the glorious and patriotic days of 1849. I beg you also to be calm and to preserve the most perfect order, for the least disturbance would be a cause of great grief to me.'

Again a perfect storm of *vivas*, while Signors Basso, Bedeschini, and Luigi Belardi, who were in the carriage with Garibaldi, and Signors Galiano and Parboni, who were on the box, succeeded in forcing a passage for him into the hotel. But I need scarcely say the people were not content, others who had been kept behind managed to get up to the hotel, and loud were the cries of '*Fuori* Garibaldi, *fuori* Garibaldi.' At last, amid another storm of applause, he appeared on the balcony. He said:

'Romans, you know that when I am among you I am as it were in my own family. I am no orator. I speak as best I can, and in a word, I tell you to be calm, be serious, show yourselves men by your deeds and not by mere words. I thank you heartily and now beg of you to disperse quietly.'

Whether Garibaldi determined to stop at the Costanzi because he was too much overcome by emotion to go further, or that he thought the enthusiasm manifested might pass beyond the bounds of discretion, I cannot pretend to say, but great was the disappointment felt by the crowds which lined the streets along the course he was to have followed. In the Via delle Coppelle the crush was tremendous, and not only was every window filled in anticipation of his coming, but those iron prison-like gratings which cover—after the fashion of the Roman palaces—the lower windows of the house where Menotti Garibaldi lives were alive with people clinging to them in rows one above the other. There were several false alarms, accompanied with preparatory cheers; first came some of the trade societies with their bands playing and banners flying, who passed from the station by another route, and lastly the Syndic and his councilors. They were soon, however, made acquainted with the change in the programme and made their way back to the Hotel Costanzi, from the front of which the crowd did not disperse till a late hour."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE ELECTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Up to this hour, 1:30 A. M., little or nothing has been received in regard to the city election, there being forty-one candidates for police magistrates to be voted for. It is probable that the result will not be known for some hours. In one division of the Fifth Ward the ballot-boxes have been destroyed.

Later.—It is now evident that the Republicans have elected sixteen Police Magistrates, the Democrats eight, and the Reformers not one. Only six wards have been heard from up to 2 A. M. The new Constitution calls for the election of twenty-four Magistrates.

A DEMOCRAT ELECTED IN SCRANTON, PENN.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 16.—R. H. McCune, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has been elected by 800 majority. The Democratic ticket has been generally elected.

OTHER ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Feb. 16.—Martin Powell, Democrat, was re-elected to-day Mayor of this city by 465 majority. The balance of the Republican ticket was elected.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 16.—L. R. Metzger, Republican, was to-day elected City Controller by about 125 majority. The Select Council stands—eight Democrats to one Republican. The Common Council and School Board are largely Republican.

READING, Penn., Feb. 16.—Hon. C. F. Evans, a Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of this city by about 300 majority. Both branches of the City Councils have also been carried by the Republicans. This is a Republican gain of nearly 600 over that of last Fall's election, when the city went Democratic.

SYRACUSE ELECTS A REPUBLICAN MAYOR BY 481 MAJORITY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Syracuse City elects George P. Hier, a Republican, Mayor by 481 majority; also, two Republican Assessors, one Justice of the Peace, and two Overseers of the Poor. The Democrats elect one Justice of the Peace only. The Republicans elect six Aldermen, the Democrats one, and one ward is tied. The Republicans elect five Supervisors, and the Democrats three. The Republicans to-night fired a salute of thirty-seven guns and serenaded the Mayor elect.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

At 7 o'clock last evening a quarrel occurred in the liquor store No. 43 Whitehall street, between Francis J. Kane, aged thirty, of No. 34 Monroe street, and Michael Quigley, of No. 49 Whitehall street, and during the scuffle which ensued Quigley stabbed Kane twice in the left side with a pocket-knife, inflicting dangerous wounds. Kane was taken to the Park Hospital, and Quigley was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., of New-York and Boston, are the best advertising agents in the country. Their agency is the oldest in existence since the demise of Palmer's, and there is not a publisher in New-England who will not give them the preference for entire responsibility, promptitude, and honorable dealing. Their offices are No. 37 Park Row, New-York, and No. 10 State street, Boston.—*Manchester American.*

DON'T RISK Anything with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe remedy may be had in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs

Made water-tight *or no charge*. Send postal card or call. NEW-YORK SLATE ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

For a Song!

A beautiful second-hand CHICKERING PIANO can be obtained for almost a song by applying at No. 19 Cooper institute.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

A SKETCH OF OUR ALBANY LEGISLATORS.
A BASQUE HOLIDAY: ITALY.
ORATORY AND ORATORS. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
THE FISH CULTURISTS; HABITS OF SALMON.
THE WESTERN RESERVE DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.
SELECTION OF A FARM; MAKING MAPLE SUGAR; GRAIN AND DAIRY FARMING.
THE FARMERS' CLUB; SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY; GRAPE CULTURE IN NEW-JERSEY.

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Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. Try it.

MARRIED.

KENSETT—FOWLER.—On the evening of Feb. 9, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by Rev. J. H. Lefevre, D. D., assisted by Rev. Joseph T. Smith, D. D., EDWARD W. KENSETT, son of Thomas Kensett, to Miss KATE FOWLER, daughter of the late David Q. Fowler, all of Baltimore.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At West Englewood, on Saturday, Feb. 13, Miss ANNIE ACKERMAN, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, and at 12 o'clock at the South Church at Schraalenburgh.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, Capt. WILLIAM H. BROWN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BLATCHFORD.—At Troy, N. Y., Feb. 14, SOPHIA, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D., in the 75th year of her age.

BURGESS.—At Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 16, LUCIA GREGORY, daughter of John H. and Maria G. Burgess, aged 27 years.

The remains will be taken to Cooperstown, N. Y., for interment, where funeral services will be held.

BURR.—At Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 15, inst., MARY C. BURR, widow of Oliver Burr, and daughter of the late Daniel Comstock, M. D., of Danbury.

Funeral on Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

COBEY.—On Monday, Feb. 15, MARY, relict of Matthew Cobey, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Matthew, No. 108 Mulberry st., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock.

CROCKETT.—At Newark, N. J., Sunday, 14th inst., JANE E., widow of the late Caleb P. Crockett, aged 65 years.

Burial services at the Church of the House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State sts., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DECKER.—Suddenly, on Feb. 16, inst., E. B. DECKER, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. A. A. M., also Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M., also members of Lincoln Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, corner 10th st. and 2d av., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FISH.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Feb. 14, 1875, ELSIE GILBERT, widow of Whitehead Fish, in her 96th year.

Notice of burial hereafter.

GRAHAM.—Monday, Feb. 15, CHRISTINA ANN, aged 57, wife of Robert Graham, No. 420 West 44th st.

Funeral from Methodist Church, 44th st., near 10th av., Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENSHAW.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Feb. 14, LINUS K. HENSHAW, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, John A. Charlotte, No. 298 Adelphi st., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875, after a lingering illness, CATHARINE, wife of William Lowerre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 131 West 14th st., on Friday next, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

LUDWIG.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, after a protracted illness, ANNA M., daughter of Henry Ludwig.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's Church, Broome st., corner of Elizabeth st., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 1 P. M.

MESEROLE.—On Monday, Feb. 15, 1875, MARIA MESEROLE, widow of the late John Meserole, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, the 18th inst., from the residence of her son, J. V. Meserole, No. 226 Gates av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, WILLIAM EDGAR MORRIS, only son of Robert R. Morris, of Westchester.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, 10th st. and 2d av., without further notice, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—After a short illness, at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., JOHN PHILIPS MONTGOMERY, eldest son of the late John C. Montgomery, and brother of the late Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., in the 56th year of his age.

NICHOLS.—On Monday, Feb. 15, HENRY W. NICHOLS, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, (Dr. Holmes',) 55th st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock.

ORR.—At Rome, Italy, on the 24th of January, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. ORR, widow of the late Alexander Orr, of Brooklyn.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

PROVOST.—On Tuesday morning, ELIZABETH G., wife of Stephen H. Provost.

Funeral service commences at 3:30 P. M. of Thursday at her late residence, No. 233 East 18th st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RITTER.—At Yonkers, Monday evening, Feb. 15, DEBORAH E. RITTER.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, Thursday, 18th inst., at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival the 10:30 train from 30th st.

RENOND.—At New-Rochelle, Saturday, Feb. 13, Mrs. LOIS RENOND, widow of the late David Renond, in the 84th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 2:30 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church. Trains leave Forty-second street depot at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the train at New-Rochelle to convey the friends to the house.

TEN EYCK.—Saturday, 13th inst., ANN TEN EYCK, widow of Cornelius, in her 83d year.

Funeral on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 66 West 36th st. Friends of the family invited to attend.

THROCKMORTON.—At Jersey City Heights on Sunday, Feb. 14, 1875, ELLA, wife of Henry W. Throckmorton, aged 21 years 2 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Duncan av. Take the Monticello av. cars from Jersey City.

VAN TINE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 15, ELIZABETH, widow of Archibald Van Tine, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 1:30 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Mundy, Somerville, N. J.

WINTHROP.—On Sunday, the 14th inst., at her residence in Tallahassee, Florida, SUSAN K., widow of John S. Winthrop, formerly of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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"GOOD LIVING."—THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH—March—gives a History of Wheat and of Wheaten Bread, Grits, Graham Crackers, Gems and How to Make Healthful Bread; also, Sunlight a Health Agent, Death in Dark Rooms. "What I Know of Doctoring." Business Man's Breakfast, A New Dress for Women, Hot Springs of Arkansas, Voice, To Correspondents, &c. Best Health Magazine; newsmen have it; only 20 cents; $2 a year; "on trial," half a year, $1. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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TRUSSES.—RUPTURED PERSONS CAN AVOID all "Radical cure, worn night and day, soon cured" catch-penny advertised humbuggery, by calling at SEELEY'S Hard Rubber Truss Establishment, No. 737 Broadway. Elastic Stockings, Belts, Bandages, &c.; large assortment; low prices.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 2?, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS. NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—Large sale of household furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, &c., removed to the store for convenience of sale, at auction, on FRIDAY, at 10:30 o'clock.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

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SCRIBNER & CO.,

NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1875.

COFFEE—Invoices are neglected and nominal. Bids are few, and much under late quotations. Holders are unwilling to make important concessions. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 10,000 bags; sales, 5,416 bags; stock in first hands here this morning, 86,170 bags, (against 31,586 bags a week ago,) and at all the distributing ports 91,709 bags. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@20½c., gold; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Mexican, 19c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17½c. ⅌ lb., gold.

COTTON—There has been a very light movement noted for early delivery. Shippers have been making few bids, which have not been satisfactory to holders. Spinners continued buying only to meet urgent wants, the difficulties in the way of the prompt transportation and delivery of supplies operating against free purchases. Little of a speculative call has been reported. Holders have been firm, in view of the reduced arrivals at the shipping ports and the higher range of Gold, notwithstanding the heaviness and depression reported from Liverpool. Sales have been reported since our last of only 873 bales, (of which 453 bales were on last evening,) including 273 bales to spinners and 600 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been moderate in amount, opening 1-16c. off last evening's quotations, under the less favorable Liverpool advices, but subsequently rallying about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. on a more confident bidding, in great part to cover outstanding contracts, stimulated by the comparatively light receipts at the shipping ports and the rise in gold, closing steadily. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 5,200 bales on last evening, and 11,400 bales to-day,) with 3,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15 19-32c.@15⅝c.; March at 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; April at 16 1-32c.; May at 16 11-32c.; June at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; July at 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; August at 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; September at 16 9-16c. ⅌ lb. Receipts here to-day, 2,843 bales, including 792 bales by rail....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 12,520 bales, against 15,234 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 51,382 bales, against 56,223 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,781,059 bales, against 2,896,715 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 27,453 bales; to the Continent, 9,505 bales. Stock in New-York, 172,916 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 841,961 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Ordinary	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Low Midding	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Fair	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively light, with values quoted about steady. Shipping stock has been in slack request, holders having been unwilling to guarantee prompt deliveries. Trade and family brands have been in limited demand, almost in a jobbing way, within the previous range. Rather more call has been noted for Superfine, chiefly for the better qualities, at unchanged quotations. The sales since our last have been 8,450 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 95@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 80@$5 60; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $4 90@$6 25; Western White do., Extras, $5 25@$7; St. Louis Extras, $4 75@$7; Extra Genesee, $4 90@$6 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 85@$8, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 3,300 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, within our range, in good part for the West Indies and South America....Somewhat freer dealings have been reported, in Southern Flour, partly for shipment, on the basis of former quotations, supplies moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 330 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 75 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 80@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and unsettled in price....Rye flour has been rather more sought after within the range of from $4@$5 15 for fine to choice superfine. Sales 370 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 15 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in very moderate demand within the range of from $3 85@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 520 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, dull at from $1 45@$1 80 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal slow of sale, within the range of $7 50@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. ....Buckwheat Flour has been in request, in a jobbing way, within the range of $2 50@$3 ⅌ 100 lb. for poor to fancy.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, chiefly for shipment and milling, though, to some extent, on speculative account, at comparatively steady prices. The difficulty of making prompt deliveries of stock impeded the export movement. The speculative inquiry was mostly for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store. A moderate demand has been noted for Winter Wheat, for export and milling, at unchanged quotations; offerings of prime stock limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 47,500 bushels at $1 05@$1 07½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 07 for prime, afloat; $1 06@$1 08 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 08@$1 12 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 08@$1 09 reported as bid, and $1 10@$1 11 asked for stock, in store; $1 10 for good average Iowa Spring, car stock, delivered; $1 03@$1 16 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 13@$1 17 for ordinary to very good, and up to $1 20 for very choice No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 21@$1 24 for Red Western, mostly at $1 23 for good, afloat, for shipment; $1 24@$1 25 for Amber Western; $1 25@$1 31 for White do., odd lots....The offerings of new Corn have been on a restricted scale, and values have been quoted rather firmer, with a fairly active inquiry noted for home use and shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 82,500 bushels at 81½c.@82½c. for ordinary to choice new Mixed Western, afloat, at 82c.@82½c. for stock, afloat, 82½c.@83c. for new Yellow Western, and 82c.@82½c. for new White do.; old dull and unsettled....Rye partially neglected and nominal within the range of 90c.@97c. for Canada Western and State ⅌ bushel; sales reported of 5,200 bushels State at 92c. in store, and 97c. delivered....Barley has been quoted about steady on the basis of $1 45@$1 50 for good to choice Canada West, with, however, a very moderate demand noted; sales reported of 14,000 bushels Canada West on private terms....Barley-malt dull since our last on the basis of $1 60@$1 65 for prime to very choice Canada West....Oats have been in light stock and fair request, chiefly on trade account and for prompt delivery, at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels at 68c.@71c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 71c. for prime Chicago, delivered, and 70c. for Toledo, car stock; afloat; 69c.@72c. for White Western, and 69c.@70c. for mixed State....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration; trade call moderate.

MOLASSES—Trade in this line has been comparatively light. Of new crop New-Orleans, 325 bbls. have been reported sold, in lots, at 58c.@66c. for very good to very fancy. Of foreign, no invoice sales have been reported. The tariff amendment discussions interfere with business. No further arrivals reported. Recent receipts have not yet been landed. Values remain nominally as quoted in our last. Jobbing trade confined to small lots, chiefly English Islands, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady on the previous basis of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained, but has been without general activity; sales, 2,500 bbls. at the latter rate, mostly delivered....Tar and Pitch very dull at former figures....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 38½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been moving slowly, the firmness of holders and the restricted offerings impeding business. Linseed, Lard, and Cotton-seed Oils have been in rather limited request at about previous prices. Menhaden has been offered reservedly, and has been quoted firm, but has been inactive. Red and Olive Oils quiet at old figures. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm, $1 80; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$1 97½; Bleached do., $2@$2 02½; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 75c.@77c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 53c.@58c.; White do., 60c.@63c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Under the much more favorable advices from the primary markets prices have been quoted here decidedly stronger, with more inquiry noted for supplies....Crude, in bulk, sold to the extent of 2,500 bbls at 7c., now held at 7½c....Refined was purchased to the extent of 8,000 bbls. at 11½c.@11⅝c., quota subsequently up to 12c. asked....Refined at Philadelphia unsettled....Refined, in cases, 10c.@20c. ....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and quoted lower, with sales reported for early delivery of only small lots at $19 12½@$19 25 for New Western Mess; $18@$18 25 for Prime Mess, and $14 50@$15 for Extra Prime. And, for forward delivery, 750 bbls. New Western Mess, May options, at $19 25@$19 50, closing at $19 25, with April quoted at $19 12½ ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been attracting more attention on the basis of 9c.@9½c. for City, and 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for Western....Cut-meats quiet and somewhat irregular in price; sales, 21,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@10c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; Smoked do. at 8¾c.@9c.; Pickled Hams at 10⅞c.@11c.; Smoked do., at 12½c.; and 100 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 7½c. ⅌ lb....Bacon has been quoted steady, with rather more demand noted for supplies; sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.; 100 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10⅞c.; 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 10½c.; with Western Long Clear at 10c.@10¼c....Lard has been rather more active, but at a shade lower prices, closing somewhat steadier. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 830 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 30 tcs. Kettle at 14½c.; 60 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of 13⅞c.@14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 5,250 tcs., February options, at 13⅞c.; 5,250 tcs., March, at 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing firmly at 13 15-16c.; 1,250 tcs., April, at 14c.@14 1-16c., closing at 14 1-16c.; and 1,000 tcs., May, at 14¼c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 tcs. at 13½c. ⅌ lb....Beef dull, at unchanged prices. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $33 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for ordinary to prime....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as quoted in our last, on moderate dealings.

SUGARS—Trade in Raw has been less satisfactory. Refiners have been less willing to operate. No speculative demand has been noted. Centrifugal goods have been quoted steady, and not offered with much urgency. Muscovado goods, however, have been pressing on the market, and have been quoted weaker as to price. Sales have been made to-day of 446 hhds. and 2,786 bxs., including 186 hhds. new Refining Muscovado at 8c.; 280 hhds. old Centrifugal (reported) at 8 13-16c.; 802 bxs. old Clayed at 8¼c., and 1,984 bxs. new Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8¾c. And last evening, 521 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 280 bxs. old do. at 8⅞c.; and 301 bxs. Old Clayed at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. We now quote fair Refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar at 6½c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand and quoted lower, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; and Yellow at 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Trade in this line has been comparatively limited. There has not been much demand noted for shipment. Manufacturers have been buying quite moderately. Prices, however, have been quoted steady, the principal holders having been unwilling to make concessions on desirable samples. Sales have been reported since our last, of 100 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@20c.; 27 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf, 182 cases 1872 and 1873 do., and 40 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 7½c.@55c.; 250 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25; and 30 bales II. Cut Yara at $1 12 ⅌ lb. Manufactured product quiet within the previous range.

WHISKY—Has been again quoted decidedly lower on more liberal offerings and a moderate demand. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $1 02; 50 bbls. at $1 03; and 100 bbls., buyer's option remainder of February, at $1 03 ⅌ gallon, closing at the latter rate, regular way, which indicated an improvement on the lowest figures of the day.

WOOL—Business has been on a restricted scale. Manufacturing is impeded by the protracted difficulties as to water supply, &c., because of the severely cold weather. The demand from manufacturers has been consequently limited. Holders, however, have been generally firm in their views, though in instances some slight concessions have been made by sellers desirous of closing out supplies. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 22,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, at 55c.@58½c.; 18,000 lb. unwashed, at 42c.@43c.; 14,000 lb. washed, part at 55c.@57½c.; 24,500 lb. scoured, within the range of 70c.@$1 05; 10,000 lb. Oregon Lambs', at 32½c.; 376 pks. and 32,500 lb. Domestic Pulled, at 45c.@50c.; 7,600 lb. Black, on private terms; 108 bales and 28,000 lb. California Spring, at 24c.@35c.; 67 bales and 35,000 lb. California Fall, part at 20c.@25c.; 66,000 lb. Texas, at 22c.@26½c.; and 17,000 lb. Cape, within the range of 33c.@33½c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Business in the way of berth freights has been comparatively light to-day. The difficulty of securing guarantees of prompt deliveries of produce to vessels on the berth continues to impede free shipments. Grain rates by steam to British ports opened at the reduced figures quoted in our last, and left off a trifle lower for assured deliveries. Provision rates were also lower, with moderate offerings reported. Cotton rates were quoted about steady, but less inquiry was noted for accommodation, since the free shipments by sail and steam for Liverpool mentioned in our last. In the chartering line, very slow progress was making in negotiations. Petroleum tonnage was moderately sought after, partly to arrive, at about steady rates. Grain tonnage was in limited request, in the local market, for early use, and rates were quoted easier; while from Philadelphia considerable inquiry was reported for vessels there at 7s. 9d.@8s., and to arrive at 6s. 6d.@7s. 3d.; and at Baltimore, for vessels there, at about 8s. ⅌ quarter.... Tonnage suited to the Cotton and Naval Stores trade attracted less attention. And the Lumber and West India business was very dull. Vessels for long voyages were not offered freely, and were in demand, but the very full claims of owners were against free negotiations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 350 pks. Provisions, on private terms; and, by steam, 320 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ⅌ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 7½d., and, near the close, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel; 5,500 Staves on private terms; 1,600 pks. Provisions, in lots, within the range of 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton. Also, a Norwegian bark, 590 tons, with Cotton, from Norfolk, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at ⅜d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb. And two American ships, 1,798 and 1,266 tons, with Guano, reported from Lobos, at 68s....For London, by steam, 117 bales Hops, at 7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 600 bags Clover Seed at 40s. ⅌ ton; and 8,000 bushels Grain (taken a few days since) at 11d. ⅌ bushel; also a British steam-ship, 1,444 tons net, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 pkgs. Provisions, 450 bbls. Resin, and 5,000 staves, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, direct, an Italian bark, 589 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain (one-third in bags) at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter, and a bark, 325 tons, with Sugar, reported from Ancon and Cerro Azul, at 67s. 6d., with option of the Continent....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 565 tons, with about 3,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. ⅌ quarter; and an American brig, 276 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, reported without reliable particulars....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ¾c. ⅌ lb.; 300 tcs. Lard, 100 bxs. Bacon, and 300 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Antwerp, an American ship, 1,213 tons, with Guano, reported from Lobos, at 70s....For Bremen, by steam, 150 cases Tobacco, at 30s.; also, a German bark, 636 tons, with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d.; a German ship, 890 tons, (to arrive from Bremen,) with about 6,000 bbls. do., from do., at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 88½c.; No. 2 do., 85½c., bid spot; 84⅝c., March; April, 85½c.; 89⅜c., May; No. 3 do., 80c.; Rejected, 77½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 62¼c.@62⅜c., spot; 62⅞c. bid March; 63⅞c. bid April; Rejected, 61½c. Oats in good demand; No. 2, 52¾c., spot; 52¾c., March. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 98½c. Barley active and higher, at $1 12½, spot; $1 13½, March; $1 09@$1 10, April. Dressed Hogs firm and scarce; light weights; $7 62½@$7 75; heavy, $8@$8 12½. Pork quiet and weak at $18@$18 05, spot; $18 17½, March; $18 47½, April. Lard dull; nominally $13 42½@$13 45, spot; $13 50, March; $13 70, April. Bulk meats steady. Seeds—Timothy, $2@$2 60; Clover, $6 50@$6 60. Whisky dull; nominally $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 45,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 82,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was easier at 81½c.@84½c., March; 85⅝c.@85½c., April. Corn and Oats firm and unchanged. Pork higher at $18 25, March; $18 55, April. Lard higher at 13½c., April.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Petroleum very quiet and steady at 10c. for Crude; 13¼c. for Refined. Flour dull and prices hardly maintained; sales of 800 bbls. Extras at $4@$4 37½; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $4 87½@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $5 25@$5 75; fancy brands, $6 75@$7 75. Rye Flour and Corn-meal unchanged. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 16@$1 20; Amber, $1 20@$1 23. Rye wanted at 95c. Corn firmer; supplies come in slowly; Yellow and Mixed Western, 78c.@78½c. Oats steady; Western White, 66c.@67c. Whisky nominal at $1 08. Alcohol, $2 13. Coffee dull and irregular. Sugar firmer; Cuba for Refining 8c.; Brazil, 7¾c. Butter quiet; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do., Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; Western First, 24c.@27c.; Western Rolls, 25c.@27c. Cheese unchanged; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c. Eggs strong and scarce; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 40c.@41c.; Western, 38c.@40c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2 do., 85¼c.; March, 85½c.; April, 86½c. Oats in fair demand; a shade firmer; No. 2, in store, 51½c. Corn dull; nominally lower; New, 64c. Rye declining; better supply; No. 1, in store, $1 04; February, $1. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 14@$1 16¼; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions nominally unchanged. Mess Pork nominally $18, cash; $18 12½, March; Prime Mess, $16 25@$16 50; Extra Prime Pork, $13@$13 25; Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm; shoulders, 6½c.@6⅝c. for loose. Middles, 9¼c.@10c., loose; boxed Meats ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firm; Steam, $13 40@$13 50; Kettle, $14. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Low and Medium grades in fair demand. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer at 63c.@65¼c. Oats firmer, but inactive; No. 2, 55¾c.@56¼c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, $1 02. Whisky declining; sales at $1 07½. Pork declining; sales at $18 50, cash and February. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally, 13⅜c. Live Hogs active, strong; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Light do., Extra Packing, $6 50@$7 50. Cattle firm; a fraction higher; sales of Fair Colorado and Texan Steers at $3 50@$3 60; Common Native Steers, $4@$4 50; Good Native Butchers', $5@$5 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,500.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and steady at 59c.@63c. Rye firm at $1 09. Barley dull; Spring, $1 30, to arrive. Butter quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed steady at 11¼c.@11¾c. Pork steady at $18 75@$19. Lard steady; Steam, $13 40@$13 56¼; Kettle, $14 25. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Green Meats unchanged; little doing. Whisky dull at $1 05. Hogs opened dull, but closed active; common, $5 50@$6 75; fair to good butchers', $6 80@$7 50; receipts, 1,500.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Flour dull; sales, 300 bbls. at unchanged rates. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 05; No. 2 Chicago, $1, in car lots. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales, seven cars New, on track, at 75c. Oats held at 58c.; no demand except for retail local trade. Rye neglected. Highwines nominal. Barley inactive and nominal; maltsters holding off. Pork quiet at $18 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard, 14c. Dressed Hogs quiet. Receipts, all through shipments—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 59,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Flour—Only a small local demand; Fine, $4 25; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5; Treble do., $5; Choice do., $5 50@$6. Oats dull at 71c. Pork dull; Mess $20. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 12c. Hams dull; Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Uncanvased, 13c. Sugar firm; Prime to Choice, 7¾c.@8½c.; other grades unchanged. Molasses in good demand for good grades; Inferior, 35c.; Prime Fermenting, 48c.; Choice do., 62c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight and Sterling unchanged. Gold, 114¼.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—Flour quiet; sales confined to small lots; Western Superfine, $4@$4 50; common Extras, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 50; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour quiet at $4 50@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota brands range from $7@$9. Corn firm and higher; Mixed and Yellow, 86c.@88c. Oats—Fair demand; Mixed and White, 68c.@72c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $30@$32. Receipts—Flour, 1,468 bbls.; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Wheat, 988 bushels; Oats, 700 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 18@$1 19. Other grades unchanged. Corn stronger; Southern White, 77c.@79c.; Southern Yellow, 79c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 77½c. Oats firmer; Southern, 67c.@68c.; Western White, 67c.@68c.; Western Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye firm, but quiet at 98c.@$1 02. Hay dull; unchanged. Provisions firm; unchanged. Butter firm; unchanged. Petroleum quiet at 6⅝c.@6¾c. Coffee dull; unchanged. Whisky weak and lower; Western offered at $1 05 without buyers.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork, nominally, $20. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10⅛c. and 10½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Lard firm; prime Steam, 14c.@14⅛c.; Tierce, 14¾c.; Keg, 15½c. Whisky dull and declining at $1 05. Bagging firm at 12c.@12½c.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye quiet; lower; selling at 85c. on the street. Corn quiet at 80c. for White; 82c.@84c. for Yellow Mixed Western and State in small lots, and 80c.@81c. by the car-load. Oats dull at 63c.@66c. Barley in moderate inquiry at $1 32@$1 35 for No. 2 Canada, and $1 37@$1 40 for Bay Quinte. Sales, 2 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 32, and 8,000 bushels do. do., in lots, at $1 35@$1 38. Malt steady.

TOLEDO, Feb. 16.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 66¼c.; April, 69¼c.; May, 71½c.; Low Mixed, 66c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2 and Michigan, 57¼c.; White, 59c. Clover-seed, $6 40. Receipts—11,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Feb. 16.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; extra White Michigan, $1 35, in car lots. Corn unchanged. Barley quiet; Prime Canada held at $1 40@$1 42. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm, and in fair demand at 65c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 30; no buyers. Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Wool dull; prices steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX, and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@51c.; Medium, 55c.@56c.; Coarse, 50c.@51c.; Combing, Washed, 65c.@67c.; Combing, Unwashed, 45c.@48c.; Canada, 65c.@67c.; Fine, Unwashed, 35c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium, Unwashed, 40c.@42½c.; Tub Washed, 56c.@60c.; Colorado Washed, 28c.@32c.; do., Unwashed, 22c.@25c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 42½c.@48c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 20c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 21c.@25c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,176 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,066 head, or 298 cars, against 395 cars for the same time last week, and 252 cars for same time last year. The market was slow but strong at last week's prices. The offerings were mostly common to fair; but few good Cattle in the yards; 300 head were disposed of; 150 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 965 to 1,215 lb., at $4 90@$5 85; 100 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,045 to 1,370 lb., at $5 50@$6 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,810 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last year. The market was fairly active, at an advance of ⅛c. on best offerings; strong last week's prices in common stock; 1,250 head disposed of; the majority of sales for Brighton Butchers' Market; few Eastern buyers present. Sales of 800 head Western Sheep, averaging 91, 100, and 116 lb., at $5 50@$6 37½ and $7 50; 450 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 to 90 lb., at $4 62½@$5 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,400 head, against 6,900 head for the same time last week, and 8,300 head for the same time last year. The market was active; sales, 2,000 head; all offerings readily disposed of; Yorkers, $6 85@$7; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Cattle a shade stronger for good grades under more favorable advices; other grades are steady. Receipts, 2,000 head; shipping Steers, $4 50@$6 75; Stockers, $3@$4 25; Butchers, $2 50@$4 50. Live Hogs weak; in fair demand, but 10c. lower; receipts probably 20,000 head (trains late); common light to extra heavy, $6 40@$7 35; the sales were chiefly at $6 50@$6 75 for light, $6 80@$7 15 for heavy. Shipments—3,200 head. Sheep nominally unchanged. Receipts, 1,500 head.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 411 head; supply from the North light, owing to the partial blockade of the roads; the light supply has not brought about a better feeling in the market, and trade is decidedly slow; prices unchanged; sales of choice at $10 75; extra, $9 50@$10 50; first quality, $8 50@$9; second quality, $7@$8; third quality, $5@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,056 head; sales moderate; prices unchanged, the range being from 5c.@7c. ⅌ lb. as to quality.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—Cotton easier on lower grades; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 4,969 bales; gross, 5,532 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,667 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 295,204 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,919 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,395 bales; coastwise, 1,812 bales; sales, 675 bales; stock, 73,684 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅛c.; net receipts, 1,927 bales; gross, 1,977 bales; exports to the Continent, 788 bales; sales, 716 bales; stock, 106,817 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,049 bales; exports to the channel, 2,735 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 51,443 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.@14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 354 bales; exports coastwise, 706 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 66,644 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 16—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25½; do. Preferred, 43.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January at 7⅜d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7⅜d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, including 33,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16—1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7 11-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7¾d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 8s. 10d.@9s. 2d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d. for Club do.; 8s. 3d.@8s. 10d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 2d.@9s. 4d. for Red Winter. Corn, 33s. 3d.@33s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 21s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Produce—Tallow, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,600 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February and March, at 7¾d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅜d. Trade report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Feb. 16—5 P. M.—Tallow, 40s. 9d.@41s. ⅌ cwt.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ⅌ gallon. Tallow, 39s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 16.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine pale American.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Emigration Commissioners held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Hurlburt in the chair. There were present Commissioners Quintard, Starr, Schack, Forrest, Lynch, and Mayor Wickham. Commissioner Stephenson was absent. The minutes of a meeting of the Finance Committee on the 13th inst. were approved, at which meeting bills for over $8,500 were passed, and certificates of indebtedness from No. 1 to No. 93 were ordered to be issued for bills aggregating $6,700. St. Joseph's Hospital had been notified that the Commissioners would not be responsible for the care of emigrants who might be there.

Mr. Forrest arose and renewed his motion of the previous meeting for the appointment of James Ryan to the vacancy of night watchman. It was carried, Commissioner Starr alone voting in the negative, on the ground, as he stated, that there were no funds to pay new employes.

The annual election for President of the Board then took place, resulting in the unanimous choice of Commissioner Forrest.

After several congratulatory speeches, Mr. Lynch announced that the memorial to the Legislature ordered at the previous meeting of the board had been drawn by counsel and was sent to Albany on Monday. The Secretary had no copy of it. The meeting was then adjourned.

FIFTEEN YEARS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Kane, a vicious-looking laborer, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions. This is the same man who was tried for petit larceny a few weeks since, but proved to be the wrong man. From the evidence produced by District Attorney Nolan it appeared that on the night of the 31st of January, Julius B. Hensel, a hatter, of No. 277 Lafayette place, Brooklyn, was passing along Grand street, near Lewis, in this City, when he was struck with some instrument and felled to the ground. While lying prostrate he was attacked by three men, of whom Kane was one, and violently robbed of his gold watch, a pocketbook containing $19, and a silk muffler. Two of the men ran off and escaped, but Kane was arrested and identified by Mr. Hensel as one of his assailants. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to fifteen years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Quite a number of sales were consummated at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 16, as will be seen from a report of the proceedings, as follows:

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair as Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 111 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 160 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $11,525, to Jeremiah Pangburn.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a court decision similar to the above, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, for $9,400, to A. S. Cameron; and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, 100 feet east of Third avenue, to the same buyer, for $5,700.

Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, No. 59 Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street, for $7,379, to W. L. Cutting, plaintiff in the legal action.

Hugh N. Camp also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Charles F. Buckley, Esq., Referee, a small three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.4 by 102.2, on East Seventy-seventh street, south side, 104.4 feet east of First avenue, for $2,350, to Gottleib Dinger, a party in interest.

The legal sale by R. V. Harnett of a house and lot on First avenue, north of Forty-second street, was adjourned *sine die*, and the sale of two lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, west of Tenth avenue, to March 16. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The public sales noticed for to-day are as follows: By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. Also, similar sale, T. A. Wilson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 165 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 100, No. 128 Pearl street, south side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 15.6 by 100, No. 144 East Eighty-sixth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By H. B. Herts & Sons, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. Cafferty, Esq., Referee, of the frame-house, with lot 21.11 by 100, on Lexington avenue, north-east corner of Thirtieth street, known as the Andrew Jackson Club-house.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 111 West 27th st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th ave. lot 20x98.9 ..... $11,525

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

2 lots, 3d av., e. s., 50.9 ft. n. of 96th st., each 25x100, sold together $9,400

3 lots, East 96th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., each 25x98.9, sold together 5,700

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 59 Prospect place, e. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 43d st., lot 16.8x58 ..... $7,379

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot on East 77th st., s. s., 104.4 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 19.4x102.2 ..... $2,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 15.

Hamilton st., No. 16½, 17.4x103.6; Myer S. Isaacs to James S. Smith $12,000
3d st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.7; Chas. Ebel to Jacob Rosenstein 34,000
Same property; J. Rosenstein to Caroline Ebel. 34,000
37th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th av., 16x98.9; W. H. Patten to F. Hein 16,000
40th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th av., 50x98.9; St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church to the Rector, Church Wardens, &c., St. Ignatius Church 60,000
47th st., n. e. corner 6th av., 19x75; Bertha, wife of P. Candidus, to G. Hoffman 60,000
53d st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x51.9; Emma Fields, wife of J. L. Travis, to Granville P. Hawes 1,000
64th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.5; R. P. Risdon to E. A. Jacob and J. Koch 29,500
102d st., s. s., 321.7 w. of 9th av., 21.6x100.11; Sophia L. Mercer to George A. Mercer 2,000
135th st., n. s., 131.6 ft. w. of Willis av., 16.8 x100, Morrisania; Mary A. Barry, widow, and sole devisee, to A. A. French 7,700
138th st., s. s., 550 ft. w. of Home av., 50x100; 137th st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of Home av., 100x100, Morrisania; Fannie A., wife C. R. Miller, to Amalie, wife J. Ch. Friedmann 12,850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT WIDE HOUSE AND grounds for sale on the crown of Murray Hill, one of the widest and most costly houses in the City; lot 50 feet wide; furniture, paintings, &c., elegant and expensive; will be sold as it stands, viz.: House, grounds, furniture, works of art, &c., for $50,000 less than cost, family about leaving the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house, 25x65 and extension; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

PRICE $1,000.—A PRETTY COTTAGE CONtaining five rooms, and the lot it stands on, all for $1,000; part cash and the balance in monthly payments. Apply at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

D. M. SEAMAN,
OWNERS wishing to SELL or RENT HOUSES and STORES solicited to furnish particulars.
OFFICE No. 14 PINE St.

THESE THREE 5TH AV. FULL SIZE houses for sale low—Nos. 5, 42, and 675, at 53d st.; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

"THIRTY MINUTES' STEAM FROM TOWN." —A desirable double house, modern improvements, with twenty acres of land; well fruited, good water; one-half mile from New-York and Harlem and New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depots, Mount Vernon. Inquire of WM. PEMBERTON, Mount Vernon; GEORGE LELAND, Sturtevant House, New-York; STADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square; C. C. ORCUTT, No. 81 Cedar street. Forty trains daily.

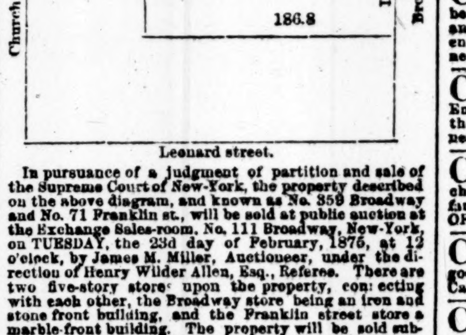
AT NEW-HAMBURG.—FOR SALE OR TO let, fully furnished, a country seat consisting of about sixty acres of land, garden, fruit, &c.; a large dwelling, tenant-house, stable, &c.; three-quarters of a mile from depot. EDMUND COFFIN, No 77 Cedar st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, AUCTIONEER.

SALE IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN STREET PROPERTY.



In pursuance of a judgment of partition and sale of the Supreme Court of New-York, the property described on the above diagram, and known as No. 359 Broadway and No. 71 Franklin st., will be sold at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February, 1875, at 12 o'clock, by James M. Miller, Auctioneer, under the direction of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Referee. There are two five-story stores upon the property, connecting with each other, the Broadway store being an iron and stone front building, and the Franklin street store a marble-front building. The property will be sold subject to mortgages to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $115,000 and interest from Dec. 1, 1874, and subject to a lease of a portion of the premises, which will expire Feb. 1, 1876.

For further particulars inquire of C. W. TOWN, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 47 Wall st., or HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee, No. 152 Broadway, or C. W. BANGS, Defendant's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
of the
VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 98 BLEECKER ST.,
together with the
Stable and Lot
NO. 169 MERCER ST.,
forming an L.
To be sold at auction
ON THURSDAY, FEB. 18,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of P. Richards, Executor of Guy Richards, deceased.

The Bleecker st. lot is 28 by 139 feet, and the lot on Mercer st. 20 by 72 feet.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.— E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The splendid HOUSE and GROUNDS, No. 45 Park av., fronting 74 feet on the avenue and 105 feet in depth, with stable on 37th st., 25x24 feet; the house is 45 feet front by 65 feet in depth; four stories, brown stone front, with picture gallery, (36x46 feet,) conservatory, &c.; the whole constituting one of the finest residences in this City. For permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st., and for further particulars, apply to JOHN S. BEACHER, Assignee of A. B. Clark, No. 98 Front st., or to C. W. Bangs, Solicitor for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY,
NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROAD AND BRIDGE STS.,
being Nos. 96 and 98 Broad, and Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge st., on

THURSDAY, FEB. 18,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property, having a frontage of 148 feet, and being between the Produce Exchange and Stock Exchange, and within a short block of the contemplated site for the Custom-house, is very desirable for business purposes.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

AT AUCTION.—BROAD AND BRIDGE STS. CORNER property, Feb. 18, at Exchange Sales-room, by A. H. MULLER & SON. Frontage, 148.7 feet; about 5,800 square feet. Maps ready.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.— South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row. Manager.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., as special agents. Lists, with full particulars, can be had at either office. No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

$1,200.—TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 480 West 22d st.; immediate possession. Open 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., four-story brown stone; immediate possession. Open 1 to 4 P. M.

TO RENT AT LENOX, MASS.—A DESIRABLE house for the season or a term of years. Apply to Mrs. WM. THOMSON, No. 298 Madison av., City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or seperately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—TWO STORES IN THE BUILDING OF the Young Men's Christian Association, corner 4th av. and 23d st. Inquire of the Assistant Treasurer, in the building.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS CORNER OF FULTON and William sts., formerly occupied by A. B. Sands & Co. Suitable for business requiring strong light. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 130 William st.

FERRY STREET.—TO LET—FOR ONE OR three years, the four story brick store, No. 30 Ferry street, suitable for the hide and leather business.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—BUILDING NOS. 1 AND 2 PARK ROW, corner of Ann st. Inquire of
A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS IN CANAL ST., OPposite Earle's Hotel, running through to Walker st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, between 20th and 37th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; furnished or unfurnished; for two or three years; rent to be in accordance with the times. Address Box No. 3,582 Post Office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN DESIRE WELL-furnished parlor and two smaller bedrooms, between 4th and 6th avs. and 17th and 27th sts., without meals. Address R. A. R., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED WITHIN an hour of New-York, for six months from April 1, for a family of five adults. Address A., Box 2,200 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, French; for City or country; at reduced wages. Also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU CAN BE OBTAINED first-class servants, French, German, English, Irish. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very capable and industrious young girl; is a good waitress; also a neat chamber-maid, and would not object to assist with the washing; can furnish good City references. Call at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING. —By an American Protestant young woman; is an excellent laundress and an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish unexceptionable references. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is a quick orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, nice, pleasant, willing, and competent; speaks English, and has good verbal City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children or do light house-work for a small private family. Address Protestant, TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young girl; is a thorough waitress and a good chamber-maid; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl, or general house-work in a small private family; can furnish best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 64 Charles st., from 9 to 5 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, as chamber-maid and waitress in a respectable family; is willing and obliging; good references. Call for two days, No. 340 West 41st st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at No. 251 7th av., second floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 312 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work or plain sewing. Can be seen from 9 to 4 o'clock at No. 118 East 63d st., second floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, and washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; she understands her business well; can give best City and country references from her last places; would have no objection to a private boarding-house. Call at No. 313 East 24th st., one flight up, in the front, for two days.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, HIGHLY respectable and a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, soups, pastries, and creams; can get up nice side dishes; good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook; makes bread and biscuit, good soups, &c.; is an excellent laundress, flutes, &c.; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman, very neat, and highly respectable; is a good family cook, a good washer and ironer; best testimonials; sober, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; will also assist with the washing, if required; can furnish unexceptionable reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, competent woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in best style; is also a good laundress; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK WHO can get up a nice dinner; is a first-rate baker and makes a variety of desserts; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT FRENCH woman as first-class cook; understands the business perfectly in all its branches; is neat and tidy; excellent City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, CAPABLE OF doing all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, and all kinds of desserts; keeps her kitchen in order, and pleasant with other girls. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-AGED WOMan as cook and do plain washing in a small family in the City; is fond of children; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO COMpetent Protestant Swedish women; have good City references; willing to go in country or City, together or separate. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress; understands fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, AS GOOD cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking; has best of references. Call for two days at No. 633 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in hotel or large boarding-house; is a capable woman; can give good reference. Call at 346 East 23d st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning and larding; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands it in all its branches. Call at No. 525 6th av., up stairs, between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker of bread, cake, &c. Apply for two days at Mrs. Whitfield's, 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A SOUTHERN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a family or boarding-house; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GENERAL cook, washer, and ironer; or to do general housework in a small family, or would go as laundress. Call at No. 16 Downing st., rear.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with the washing in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 East 24th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD cook in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 278 3d av., between 21st and 22d sts., in china store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK, first-class, and references first-class. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS
Can be obtained at all times
AT CARPENTER'S INSTITUTE,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVants, male and female, for any capacity, at the shortest notice, at SIMMS' Select agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERican woman of ability and refinement as good caretaker of house and motherless children; economical, kind, and obliging; understands all family sewing; best reference. Call on or address M. A., No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, competent, willing, and understands her place as a servant, for general work or down stairs; best City reference; and wages less an object than a home. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work, plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small family, or as chamber-maid and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 400 East 48th st., Room No. 2.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 534 East 14th st., between Avenues A and B.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl for general house-work; has four years' references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 329 East 22d st., two flights up.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work in City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PERSON OF LONG EXperience in first-class families; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; also a perfect hair-dresser; no objections to an invalid lady. Can be seen at No. 36 East 33d st.; call for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, speaking French and English, as lady's maid. Address Austria, Box. No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls; one as first-class laundress; the other as chambermaid, and can do plain sewing; good reference; both are willing to go a short distance in the country. Call, or address No. 334 West 37th st. third floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED woman who is a first-class family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE girl as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing. French fluting, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; superior references. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, capable to fill her duty to perfection; can furnish first-class references from former employers. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; GOOD City references; is a beautiful worker; knows her duties to perfection; is strong, willing, neat, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be recommended as a thoroughly competent person. Can be seen at No. 31 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with several years' first-class references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MAID.—BY A VERY CAPABLE FRENCH PERSON; is a thorough hair-dresser, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City references. Can be engaged at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.— Mrs. HARDMAN'S select servants, Protestant, German, English, Irish, Scotch, French, colored, Swedish; City and country; lady expert; saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman as nurse to small or grown children; is also an excellent seamstress, and has undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED FRENCH girl as nurse; can do plain sewing, and would not object to a little chamber-work. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid or wait on a lady, and willing to travel; best reference. Call at No. 202 East 48th st., second floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE NURSE FOR AN INfant; will also assist with grown children, and is a neat plain sewer, and cuts and fits for children; has good references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 781 7th av., near 52d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSRTESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, corner Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; is well educated; can teach music, English, and German; best of City references. Apply at present employer's, 22 West 60th st., near 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress in a private family; best of City references. Apply at No. 258 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 513 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson some light employment; daily, not menial; understands all kinds of family sewing; has a knowledge of plain dress-making and upholstery; can operate on several machines; has her own machine; would take work home; terms moderate. Address for three days A. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS BY A neat and very competent woman, with good City reference; does all kinds of family sewing, ladies' and children's underwear, shirts, embroidery, and dress-making; finisher; has her own machine. Call at No. 688 6th av., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS, GOING OUT BY THE DAY, desires a few more customers; can cut and fit for children, and has considerable knowledge of dress-making. Call at No. 443 6th av., in jewelry store.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A SMART, USEFUL YOUNG girl (orphan, aged about thirteen years) for her board, &c. Any one desiring such, or who would bring her up, call or address the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, who fully understands the services of a dining-room and could fill the position of parlor-maid; best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman girl, speaking English; can give the best City verbal references; is very tidy, willing, neat, obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH woman as regular waitress, with the best City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway—French office.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or as chamber-maid and waitress; is useful and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WASHING.—A COLORED WOMAN SOLICITS families' washing to do at her house; would go out house-cleaning; City reference. Mrs. Chacon, No. 122 West 26th st., second floor, back.

MALES.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, AGED THIRTY, of thorough business training, capable of filling almost any position of trust requiring a general business knowledge, desires a permanent situation where a chance for advancement will be offered. Address J. L. A., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of very fine horses and carriages; long experience; would be generally useful; has the best of testimonials; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks. Address M. W., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—EIGHT years' best reference from first-class gentlemen, who can be seen in the City; married; no children; aged thirty; understands green-houses. Address J. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; can care a small garden and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; temperate and obliging, and always caring good horses and carriages; best City and country references. Address coachman, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, who can also act as waiter; understands the duties of a gardener, and would not object to going into the country; has best of references from former employers. Call on or address Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 33 Mercer st., New-York.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, aged thirty-three years, (has no children,) who can care and drive horses, milk, do flower and vegetable gardening, care cattle, &c; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.— By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; six years' first-class City reference. Address N. C., Box No. 325, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN ENGlishman, who is a first-class careful, good driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. V., Box No. 317, TIMES-UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A COACHman whom he can highly recommend. Call or address J. S., No. 41 West 55th st., or at 37 West 43d st.

FARMER—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH man and his wife to work a small farm; man is a practical farmer and thoroughly competent; wife can take entire charge of the in-door work; are both willing and obliging, and have best of references. Call or address M. P., care Mrs. Gibbs, No. 347 West 52d st.

GARDENER, HEAD.—BY A PROTESTANT married man, without family, age forty, who thoroughly understands the care of graperies, all kinds of stove and green-house plants, also flower and kitchen gardening; none need apply but those who have green-houses; will be disengaged by the 20th of February; first-class City references from present employer. Call for two days for J. H., at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in green-house, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WITHout incumbrance; has thorough practical experience in greenhouses and graperies, hot and cold, and full control of first-class places; also, the care of stock. Address G. B. J., Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, hot-beds, fruit and vegetables, laying out and improving grounds; good testimonials from former employers. Address J. A., Box No. 282 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER OR FARMER, OR BOTH IF Required.—Is thoroughly accomplished in both branches; twenty-five years' experience in this country; no incumbrance; both himself and wife are Scotch. Address T. M., Mott Haven Post Office.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; UNDERSTANDS GREENhouses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out, improving and general management of a gentleman's place; references unexceptionable. Address T. N. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, understanding the raising of grapes and flowers, fruits and vegetables, care of pleasure grounds, &c. Call on or address P., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTEStant; practiced in green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and the general management of a gentleman's place. Address G. A., Box No. 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, PRACTICAL married (Scotch) man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable references. Address J. M. L., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man no family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address R. M., at seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; married, one child; satisfactory references. Address John Martin, Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO HAS been successful in the growing of grapes, flowers, and vegetables; best of references. Call on or address T. C., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTY-five years, who can do farm-work as done in the old country; also flower and vegetable gardening, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING ENGlish; can wait on the table perfectly; takes care of silver, china, glasses, and parlors; is not afraid of work; is willing to make himself useful. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; SOME YEARS' City references; speaks good English; very tidy, competent, and willing; knows the wants and ways of American families; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE lately landed; can do indoor work; is neat, willing, obliging, strictly sober, and industrious; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; understands his business; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY A HOLLANDER, aged forty years, who can wait at table, tend door, clean silver and furniture, make beds, blacken boots, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family, or as second man; no objections to City or country. Call at or address 146 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING A little English, in a private family; best City references. Call or address A. B., No. 203 East 38th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.
One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.
Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

A TRAINER WANTED TO GO A SHORT distance into the country to handle trotting-horses; a married man preferred; no one need apply who has not had experience in breaking and driving colts; good wages and the use of a comfortable house will be given to a competent, reliable man. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, giving references, CONNECTICUT, Box 3,452 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY TWO girls, one as plain cook and to do coarse washing, the other as laundress and to assist in up-stairs work; must have good City references. Apply at No. 148 West 34th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR UP-STAIRS WORK AND sewing, and to have the care of two children; must understand her business and have good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 144 East 49th st. from 10 to 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small American family, living a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GARDENER, SINGLE, who understands greenhouse and vegetable garden thoroughly; a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer for family of two; Swedish or German. Call, if well recommended, at No. 219 East 48th st. between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT GIRL well recommended, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 11 Park av.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS AND maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 5 East 27th st., between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and seamstress. Apply at No. 17 West 9th st., between the hours of 9 and 1 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the directions of the Supreme Court, by an order made the 16th day of February, 1875, that a dividend or distributive payment of the debts of the AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said company who have exhibited their claims as creditors, and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows: 1, all debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States; 2, judgments actually obtained against the said company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and, 3, all other creditors of such company in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties. Payment will be made at the undersigned's office, No. 265 Broadway, City of New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the forenoon of each day.—Dated New-York, Feb. 16, 1875.
f17-law3wW GEORGE CAULFIELD, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 17 ALGERIA..WED., March 3
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 CUBA.....WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA

embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New York.
Nederland, March 10	Switzerland, Feb. 26
Vaderland, April 3	State of Nevada, March 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New York.
Nederland, Feb. 14 State of Nevada, Feb. 26
Vaderland, March 10 Switzerland, March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Decke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY.....SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at lower rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE,

THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway,

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Appiy to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 18.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Feb. 23.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built screamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, Feb. 13
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, March 10

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamers for STEAMER AT MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. CROIX, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI.
ANDES.....Feb. 25.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS.....March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

METROPOLITAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

To shippers of freight between New-York and Boston: During the continuance of the ice blockade on Long Island Sound, the steamers of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company will, at the discretion of the Masters, pass outside the Sound, thus avoiding the present delays and dangers of sound navigation. All the steamers of this line are first-class, sea-going steamers. Freight received daily at the company's pier, No. 11 North River, and forwarded promptly.

H. P. LIMOCK,
Agent Metropolitan Steam-ship Company.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alsace, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 13, 12 noon,

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

ALASKA.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin.....Feb. 16, 11 A. M. The Queen..March 6, 3 P.M
Italy.....Feb. 20, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. Virago, Thursday, Mar. 25.
Hidalgo, Thursday, Mar. 11. Yeddo, Thursday, April 1.
Colombo, Thursday, Mar. 18.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 35 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO. Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Tuesday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:25, 12:30, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:18, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

Leave Pier No. 1 N. R. P. M.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, with L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (8:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:40 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN STOCK PRIVILEGES often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and price lists, mailed free on application to
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST,

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
WM. J. INGRAM. }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,

BANK, GAS LIGHT, AND TRUST CO. STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS, CITY, COUNTY,

STATE, AND TOWN BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—All the above securities our specialty twenty-three years.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company adopted the following resolution on the 5th of January instant:

Whereas, This company has applied to Congress for aid to complete its road by a Government guarantee of interest on its bonds hereafter to be issued, and whereas, it is desirable that the holders of this company's first mortgage bonds should meet for conference and action concerning their interests generally, and especially in relation to any action Congress may take on the company's application now pending before it; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary call a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, to be held in its office, in New-York City, on the 18th day of March next, at noon, to take action in the premises.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the holders of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at its office, No. 23 5th av., New-York City, at noon of the 18th day of March, 1875.

SAMUEL WILKESON,
Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1875.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1875.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Cash Dividend of FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 31st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPECialty, and bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERican Coal Company of Allegany County, Maryland, declared this day a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 27 until March 11.—New-York, Feb. 8, 1875.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., SOLD BY AUCtion. Special and liberal terms made with executors. Office No. 14 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WILL GIVE $100 BONUS FOR THE USE of $600 for six months; security, $3,000 worth of furniture; references. Address BONUS, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ATLANTIC COMMERCIAL UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 44 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,957 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BACHELORS DESIRING THE COMFORTS and freedom of a home can find pleasant apartments with a small family residing on West 19th st., between 6th and 6th avs.; board and attendance first-class; references exchanged. Address M. V., No. 54½ West 32d st.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; large and small room; will furnish everything except carpet, fire, and gas. Address, stating lowest terms, B. H. W., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FRENCH PRIVATE family, for a young lady, where she can improve in the language; location must be good; table and accommodations first class; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS—WANTED FOR gentleman and wife in vicinity of 14th st. Address HUBBARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LINGERWOOD, No. 788 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

HOTELS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Having purchased the entire furniture, and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner, formerly of the old Tremont House, and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B. Gastill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

THE HOUSE

covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 500 feet. Is admirably located for the convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor, from basement to roof, incloses a four-inch layer of cement, which, with other safeguards, render it practically FIRE-PROOF. The VENTILATION is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.

The service, table, and other accommodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of its predecessors, and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these times of financial depression, by graduating prices at from $3 to $4 50 per day, according to location of the rooms occupied.

JOHN B. DRAKE.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

AUCTION SALES.

IVICA ALMONDS
AT AUCTION.

BURDETT & DEN

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT.

GRADUATING EXERCISES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

A CLASS OF EIGHTY-SIX—THE PRIZES AND WHO WON THEM—CLOSING ADDRESS BY REV. DR. TAYLOR.

The thirty-fourth annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York took place last evening at Steinway Hall, in the presence of a large number of the friends of the graduating class. Chancellor Crosby presided. Among those present on the platform were the following members of the Faculty of the university: Rev. D. D. Huxton, Rev. Dr. Rogers, Prof. A. C. Post, Prof. William Dowling, Prof. William H. Thompson, Prof. C. J. Pinder, Prof. A. L. Loomis, Prof. Arnold, Prof. Gillett, Prof. Strafford, Prof. Weiss, Prof. Roosa, R. A. Witthaus, Prof. Louis Elsberg, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Prof. Stephen Smith, William R. Martin and Peter Cooper. The exercises were opened by an overture from Müller by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Chancellor Crosby then read the Scriptural lesson from the sixtieth chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah, after which he announced the names of the graduates, and conferred the degree of M. D. upon the following gentlemen:

CLASS OF 1875.

M. N. Armstrong, New-Jersey; J. T. Badham, New-York; E. S. Baer, A. B.; D. L. Bailey, Pennsylvania; G. A. Balcom, P. N. Balcom, Nova Scotia; C. A. Becker, F. Bennett, H. B. Biggam, New-York; W. R. Blakeslee, Pennsylvania; H. M. Bourne, New-York; C. P. Bowman, W. S. Bronson, Missouri; V. Brown, New-York; J. S. Buchanan, M. D., Virginia; M. Burke, J. M. Byrne, New-York; C. W. Camp, Massachusetts; H. T. Carpenter, New-York; J. G. Carpenter, Kentucky; W. H. Chamberlin, New-York; W. A. Clark, New-Jersey; J. J. Corcoran, New-York; F. B. Crocker, Massachusetts; B. F. Crummer, M. D., Illinois; W. B. De Garmo, New-York; D. S. Dearborn, New-Hampshire; F. J. Farleigh, New-York; I. P. Fiske, Connecticut; J. Foertsch, H. Furness, J. Goodman, New-York; G. A. Graham, North Carolina; C. C. Greer, Virginia; R. M. Griswold, Connecticut; R. J. Heinmüller, F. Henel, J. F. Holmes, J. W. Hupfeld, A. T. Jacobs, New-York; G. L. Jacobs, Pennsylvania; J. H. James, C. Kaemmerer, New-York; P. J. Keegan, Rhode Island; F. J. Kneuper, New-Jersey; F. W. Lindsay, E. W. McBirney, New-York; N. C. Mackey, Pennsylvania; T. H. Manley, Massachusetts; T. M. Maxwell, New-Jersey; A. G. Meyersburg, New-York; S. N. Miller, Nova Scotia; G. L. Moloney, Minnesota; W. L. Moor, Georgia; J. C. Morgan, New-York; F. R. Newbury, Missouri; J. L. Nicholson, North Carolina; J. E. Paine, A. B., Mississippi; E. B. Pardee, A. Peck, Jr., A. B., New-York; P. J. Popoff, Russia; C. F. Ringler, P. Roach, New-York; E. E. Roberts, Georgia; R. H. Roehr, New-York; J. C. Rogers, M. D., Missouri; M. G. Rood, C. P. R. Schoenemann, New-York; K. H. Sewny, Turkey; R. C. Skinner, New-York; F. L. Smith, Massachusetts; L. B. Smith, New-York; F. W. Spaulding, A. B., Maine; R. G. Stanbrough, New-York; C. M. Stelle, New-Jersey; K. H. Swett, Maine; G. P. H. Taylor, West Indies; P. J. Taylor, New-Jersey; F. E. Towers, Vermont; H. T. Trantham, South Carolina; T. K. Tunbill, A. H. Walter, New-York; C. S. Webb, A. B., Virginia; B. F. White, New-York; C. A. Wilkerson, Alabama; R. A. Witthaus, Jr., A. M., New-York; W. T. Williams, Pennsylvania; G. Williamson, New-York; H. C. Young, Illinois; S. A. Helter, New-Jersey.

CERTIFICATES OF HONOR.

The following gentlemen received certificates of honor for having pursued voluntarily a fuller course than usual:

H. T. Carpenter, F. Bennett, J. M. Byrne, F. W. Spaulding, A. B.; J. H. James, R. H. Roehr, G. A. Graham, V. Browne, F. Heuel, P. J. Popoff, L. B. Smith, J. W. Hupfeld, R. J. Heinmuller, G. A. Balcom, H. Furness, J. T. Badham, W. S. Bronson, A. H. Walter, M. J. Burke, J. Goodman, F. Bennett, F. B. Crocker, R. G. Stanbrough, G. Williamson, J. J. Corcoran, C. P. R. Schoenemann, T. J. Farleigh, C. M. Stelle, P. J. Keegan, W. A. Clark.

Chancellor Crosby called the graduates upon the platform in classes, and handed each his diploma, after pronouncing them duly qualified to enter upon the practice of medicine. As the graduates returned to their seats, several of them were presented with baskets of flowers by their friends. This was followed by the distribution of prizes, Chancellor Crosby announcing the names of the successful competitors, and calling them forward to the platform to receive the prizes. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:

PRIZES.

Mott Prize Medals.—By the will of the late venerable Dr. Valentine Mott, who was one of the founders of this college, and for many years its President and Professor of Surgery, perpetual provision was made for the following medals:

A gold medal to the candidate who shall prepare the best dried anatomical or anatomico-surgical preparation.

A silver medal to the second best of that description.

A bronze medal to the candidate who shall furnish the best book of recorded cases and remarks of the Professor of either of the surgical clinics.

These prizes were awarded as follows:

The Gold Medal—Alexander Dallas, New-York.
The Silver Medal—George A. Balcom, Nova-Scotia.
The Bronze Medal—Franz Heuel, New-York.

FACULTY PRIZES FOR PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

The following-named Professors having offered to award prizes to those members of the graduating class who had passed the best examinations in their several departments, these prizes were awarded as follows:

Prof. Budd's prize for the best examination in obstetrics, to Charles S. Webb, of Virginia.

Prof. Loomis' prize for the best examination in pathology and practical medicine, to R. J. Heinmüller, of New-York.

Prof. Thomson's prize for the best examination on materia medica and therapeutics, to Frank L. Smith, of Massachusetts.

Prof. Roosa's prize for the best examination on diseases of the eye and ear, to K. Hekimian Sewny, of Turkey.

Prof. Arnold's prize for the best examination on physiology, to K. H. Sewny, of Turkey.

Prof. Elsberg's prize for the best examination in laryngology and diseases of the throat, to Alexander Dallas, of New-York.

Dr. Fallen's prize for the best examination in the surgical diseases of women, to John Emory Paine, of Mississippi.

Prof. Piffard's prize for the best record of his lectures, to Alexander Dallas, of New-York.

The James Bryce prize of $50 for the best thesis on a subject relating to obstetric medicine, to Henry Furness, of New-York.

Honorable mention was made of theses written for this prize by James L. Nicholson and G. R. Moloney.

Prof. Gillette's prize for the best record of lectures on obstetrics, to Franz Heuel, of New-York.

Honorable mention was made of Alexander Dallas, for his admirable report of these lectures, and a special prize of $25 awarded to him.

Dr. Ramsey's prize for the best record of his lectures, to Anthony Peck, Jr., of New-York.

By a unanimous vote of the Faculty, special and honorable mention was made of R. A. Witthaus, Jr., A. M., for his original and remarkably meritorious thesis for graduation, on the subject of "The Chemistry of Urea."

Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., then delivered the valedictory address to the graduates. He congratulated them on the position they occupied after finishing their preparatory studies, and hoped their future career would reflect credit upon themselves and upon their instructors. He impressed upon them the necessity of beginning well in their respective spheres, and above all to look well to the character they established for themselves. Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control, were the three great elements which led to sovereign power. They should not imagine that by pursuing the course he had pointed out, they would be in any way interfering with their professional success. There were exceptional instances, but generally speaking, it would be found that where a man had repeatedly failed to attain a position of comfort and competence in the world, it had been not so much from circumstances outside of him as from some weakness of character within him. He had read of a house, which though commodious and excellent in every other respect, was very damp. The paper hung loosely upon the walls, and the floors had rotted away again and again. Measures were taken to improve it; the walls were stripped, ventilation was introduced, fires were kept burning day and night, but all to no purpose. At length an eminent builder was called in, who found that the house was built over a spring, and the mystery was cleared. In like manner, when we saw a man who had been assisted a great many times by his friends, and had tried a great many places, but had never got on, we might be sure that there was a secret spring somewhere that had been mildewing his character. They would have it in their power to do more good to a larger number of people than could be reached by any other class of the community. Their mission was to mitigate the pain and heal the diseases of their fellow-men. It was, therefore, in its own degree a holy enterprise, and he would have them enter upon its duties with a consecration not unlike that of ancient chivalry, nay, akin to that of the Christian apostle. He believed the medical profession to be the noblest to which a man could aspire, and if he was not a minister of the Gospel he would be a medical man.

In conclusion he impressed upon them not to degrade their profession into a mere money-making trade, and recommended them to cultivate that public spirit which was the essence of all true patriotism.

The valedictory address of the graduating class was delivered by F. W. Spaulding, A. B., after which Chancellor Crosby closed the exercises with the benediction.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Rapid-transit Committee of the Board of Aldermen held an executive session yesterday, and adjourned until Friday next. They have not yet agreed upon a report, but it is said that some of the members are in favor of having the proposed road built by the City....A deputation of persons representing the City Railroad Companies have requested Mayor Wickham to veto the ordinance compelling the removal or leveling of the snow and ice thrown up by the snow-plows. The Mayor has not yet examined the ordinance....A report was circulated yesterday that ex-Mayor Vance had resigned his office as Alderman, but it had no foundation. Mr. Vance had an interview with Mayor Wickham yesterday....The Aldermanic Committee on Finance were engaged yesterday in examining a number of bills.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE REMOVALS.

The removals that have thus far been made in the Custom-house are believed to include five discharging inspectors, five district inspectors, two inspectors assigned to duty in the Debenture Room, and twenty night inspectors. Several clerks in the Rotunda, the Record Department, the Liquidating Department, and the fourth and ninth divisions have also been beheaded. The Collector refuses to give the names for publication, on the ground that as none of the decapitations have been made for cause, it would be cruel to complicate the misfortunes of the discharged men by furnishing their landlords, grocery men, and butchers with a pretext for withdrawing credit from them. Further reductions are contemplated until the number reaches the total prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, viz., 130. After that a considerable decrease in the salaries of those who will remain is to take place. The employes are consequently in a state of fear and trembling.

THE CAN-CAN.

DISAGREEMENT OF THE JURY IN THE CAMPBELL CASE—ELEVEN TO ONE—A MODEL JUROR.

The jury in the case of Martin Campbell, stage manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, charged with maintaining the disorderly can-can nuisance, who were locked up all night in Sweeny's Hotel, were brought into the District Attorney's office yesterday morning at 10:30 without having agreed upon a verdict. When the jury left court the previous evening at 4 o'clock they stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, the dissenting juror being the foreman, Joseph A. Vose, agent, No. 9 College place and No. 314 West Fifty-fifth street. For hours and hours the eleven jurors urged their foreman to unite with them in rendering a verdict of guilty, but the latter obstinately refused to be convinced. The majority, finding their efforts to win over the dissenting juror useless, expressed their disapproval of his action, and finally became so indignant that they refused to converse with him further on the subject. The most unaccountable feature in the behavior of Mr. Vose is that he admitted having seen the Metropolitan can-can on the first night of Campbell's management, and pronounced it an indecent exhibition, said he would wish to see the theatre burned down, and yet obstinately refused to unite with his fellow-jurors in a verdict of guilty. He declined to take into consideration the testimony of Capt. McDonnell and his officers, who positively swore that the can-can was immoral and indecent, and preferred to render a verdict in accordance with his own ideas of immorality. Considering that the jurors were all questioned before being sworn as to their opinions about the can-can, it appears, to say the least, rather poor taste on the part of Mr. Vose, whose examination possibly may have been overlooked, that he should have allowed himself to be sworn in as a competent juror, knowing that he had a decided opinion on the subject. In addition to this, all jurors are sworn to render a verdict on the evidence in the case, not on their own private impressions.

On coming into court the foreman, in answer to the interrogations of the Clerk, announced that the jury had not agreed upon a verdict. In response to the question of Recorder Hackett, the foreman stated that there was no likelihood of an agreement.

The Recorder said that it had come to his ears that the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal on leaving court the previous evening, and so remained, which, to his mind, was a strange circumstance. His Honor then discharged the jury.

District Attorney Nolan moved that Campbell, together with Manning, Devere, Rorke, and Benson, attachés of the Metropolitan Theatre, be held in bail, and that the case of Campbell be transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where a second trial could be speedily had.

Mr. Howe objected to having the case transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer as unprecedented. The prisoner had been tried in the Court of General Sessions, and was willing to be tried again the next day if necessary. The District Attorney could summon a new panel of jurors, and try the case at once in that court, but he would strenuously object to the case going to the Oyer and Terminer.

Recorder Hackett fixed Campbell's bail at $1,000, and directed the clerk to enter an order of the court transferring the case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The names of Thomas Devere, John Manning, John Rorke, Campbell's subordinates, and Charles Benson, were then called, but elicited no response, those worthies having been discharged on their own recognizances on Friday.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSES OF DIPHTHERIA ORDERED—THE DISINFECTING CORPS—REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated the sum of $2,000 for the scientific investigation of the cause of diphtheria, and the best method for the prevention and treatment thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That Dr. Edward Curtis and his assistant, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, be requested to proceed with such investigation as early as practicable, and from time to time to forward vouchers of expenses and for compensation in such special service.

Complaints having been received from a number of residents of Stuyvesant square that the basins of the fountains in Stuyvesant Park have not been properly cleaned, and that offensive and miasmatic odors arise from the accumulation of decaying vegetable matter in the bottoms of the basins, the matter was referred to the Sanitary Inspector of the district, who yesterday reported that there was an accumulation of decaying vegetable matter in the basins to the depth of several inches, and that it had been the cause of a number of cases of intermittent fever in the neighborhood. The complaint and report of the Sanitary Inspector were referred to the Department of Parks.

The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to investigate a number of complaints received in relation to the character of the material used by the Dock Commissioners in filling in the dock foot of Christopher street. It is asserted that the material is largely mixed with garbage, which, when it decays, gives forth a sickening odor, detrimental to the health of the neighborhood.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 6, 1875—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 2; diphtheria, 126; small-pox, 95; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Week ending Feb. 13, 1875—Typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 38; measles, 2; diphtheria, 84; small-pox, 68; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

From this report it will be observed that during the past week there was a marked decrease in both diphtheria and small-pox. There were four cases of diphtheria less last week than in the preceding week, and the decrease in the cases of small-pox was 27. During the past week the Disinfecting Corps visited 81 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 71 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c.

Thirty-five patients, sick with small-pox, were removed to the hospital, and 2 dead bodies to the Morgue, by the Ambulance Corps.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

"There were 594 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 13th inst., being 6 less than the number reported in the previous week, and 40 less than the average weekly number of deaths during the month of January. The decrease occurred chiefly in diseases of the respiratory organs.

The following statement shows how excessive the mortality from these diseases was during the past month of January:

	Number of deates in five weeks ending Feb. 7, '74.	Feb. 6, '75.
Pneumonia	280	443
Bronchitis	130	156
Phthisis Pulmonalis	372	438
Membranous croup	75	93
Total from all causes	2,475	3,114

The decrease in mortality from small-pox, diphtheria, and scarlatina continues. No deaths from measles and only eight from typhoid fever have been reported during the past fortnight.

The death-rate in the first week of February was equal to 28.90 per 1,000. The rate reported in the twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain for the week ending Jan. 23 was 27 per 1,000. But Dublin and Liverpool reported their death-rate as 33 per 1,000. Edinburgh reported 34, and London 24 per 1,000. The excessive mortality which prevailed in all the cities of Northern Europe and in the chief American cities north of the latitude of Savannah, has followed the excessive fluctuations and unusually long-continued depression of temperature. This excessive cold appears to have ruled the death-rates in most of the cities of America and Europe."

THE SCHULTZE MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Frederick Scheibe for the murder of Jacob Schultze, was commenced yesterday morning in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Knapp presiding. The alleged murder was committed in Floral Park, in West Hoboken, Oct. 21, 1874. On that day a target company known as the "Stovepipe Guard" were at the Park for target practice, and Scheibe attempted to force his way into the supper-room, but was prevented by Frederick Becker, the captain of the company. Scheibe became exasperated and made threats against the captain, at the same time placing his hand in the rear pocket of his pantaloons. Schultze, who was standing near by, called to Becker to look out, that Scheibe had a knife. A scuffle then ensued, during which Schultze was stabbed in the side, it is alleged, by Scheibe. After the stabbing Scheibe ran away, but was speedily captured. The prisoner was confronted with Schultze, who was at that time in the dining-room and in full possession of his senses, and he recognized him as the person who stabbed him. Schultze died in one week from that date. He was fifty-nine years old. Scheibe has been confined in jail since that time, and the Grand Jury indicted him for murder in the first degree. District Attorney Garrettson opened the case for the prosecution, and briefly recited the facts as stated above. Albert Schultze, a son of the murdered man, was the first witness called and he testified that he saw his father alive on the morning of Oct. 21, and in the evening when he returned home from work he was lying on a cot suffering from a wound. His father died on Oct. 29.

County Physician Stout testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body, assisted by Drs. Elder, Cooley, and Fressman. He discovered a large wound on the right side, three inches and a half deep, one inch long, and one-eighth of an inch wide. A large clot of congealed blood was found in the region of the stomach, and the man seemed to have suffered from inflammation of the bowels; some of the arteries were ruptured, and death was the result of hemmorrhage, caused by inflammation, which in turn was the result of the wound. The wound was inflicted with some sharp instrument. Frederick Becker, the Captain of the target company, and son-in-law of the deceased, was next sworn. His testimony corroborated the story of the murder as given above.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SURGICAL SERVICE—THE BOARD OF EXAMINING SURGEONS ABOLISHED—ALL THE OLD SURGEONS RETAINED—STRICT POLICE DISCIPLINE MAINTAINED.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Disbecker, Chairman of the Committee on Surgeons, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which had been agreed upon by the committee:

Whereas, The efficiency of the force demands that the service of Police Surgeons be in strict conformity with the rules and regulations of the department; therefore,

Resolved, That the territory of the City of New-York be divided into nineteen surgeons' districts, so as to equalize, as nearly as possible, the labors, duties, and responsibilities of the surgeons, and that one surgeon be assigned to each district.

District No. 1—First and Second Precints, Dr. John H. Dorn.
District No. 2—Third and Twenty-seventh Precincts, Dr. F. L. Satterlee.
District No. 3—Sixth and Twenty-sixth Precincts and First District Police Court, Dr. George Steinert.
District No. 4—Fourth and Seventh Precincts, Dr. Hans Powell.
District No. 5—Tenth and Thirteenth Precincts and Third District Court, Dr. William H. Ensign.
District No. 6—Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth Precincts and Detective Squad, Dr. S. R. W. McLeod.
District No. 7—Eleventh and Seventeen Precincts, Dr. A. W. Maclay.
District No. 8—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Precincts, Dr. Charles Phelps.
District No. 9—Fifth and Twenty-eighth Precincts, Dr. S. G. Cook.
District No. 10—Eighth and Ninth Precincts, Dr. H. Walker.
District No. 11—Fifteenth and Sixteenth Precincts, Dr. C. H. Wade.
District No. 12—Twenty-ninth Precinct and Second District Court, Dr. M. H. Henry.
District No. 13—Twentieth and Twenty-second Precincts, Dr. S. Waterman.
District No. 14—Nineteenth Precinct and Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, and Fourth District Court, Dr. P. W. McDonnell.
District No. 15—Thirtieth and Thirty-first Precincts, Dr. D. F. Fetter.
District No. 16—Twelfth and Twenty-third Precincts and Mounted Squad, Dr. F. A. Thomas.
District No. 17—Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Precincts and Sixth District Court, Dr. F. M. Purroy.
District No. 18—Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth Precincts, William A. Varian.
District No. 19—Twenty-fifth Precinct, Sanitary Company, and Special Service Squad, Dr. K. F. Maclennan.

Resolved, That rule 182 be amended so as to read as follows: "Each surgeon shall reside and keep his professional office within the surgeon's district to which he is assigned," this resolution to take effect on May 1, 1875.

Resolved, That the Board of Examining Surgeons, as at present constituted, be and is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That the Board of Police shall detail committees to be composed of three surgeons, to be appointed in rotation, to attend at Police Head-quarters on Tuesdays of each week to examine and report on the physical qualifications of candidates for appointments as patrolmen, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

Resolved, That the salary of Police Surgeons be and is hereby fixed at $1,500 per annum.

Resolved, That Drs. Kenneth F. Maclennan, William A. Varian, and Francis M. Purroy be appointed Police Surgeons.

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Surgeons, elected in conformity with rule 150, shall be the Chief Surgeon of the Police Department. He shall report at the Central Office each day and perform such duties as the Board of Police may from time to time prescribe.

The report of the committee and the resolutions embodied therein, as given above, were unanimously adopted. All the old surgeons have been retained, but the districts have all been changed, and three new surgeons—Drs. Varian, Purroy, and Maclennan—are appointed. The old system of examining applicants has been re-enacted, and it is expected that the changes will conduce to the better performance of the surgical service of the department.

A petition was received from Sergt. Augustus Miller, of the Twenty-second Precinct, asking that he be allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty of certain charges preferred against him by Inspector McDermott. It will be remembered that the Sergeant, with Roundsman Laban Raynor and Patrolmen Michael Leavy and E. J. Smith, all of the Twenty-second Precinct, were caught by the Inspector playing cards in a liquor store at Sixtieth street and Eleventh avenue, when they should have been on patrol duty. All the parties charged admitted the truth of the charges and waived trial thereon, and at the meeting yesterday they asked permission to withdraw the admission and stand trial. The application was opposed by Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker, and was denied. Subsequently Col. Fellows, counsel for the accused, appeared before the board and asked in behalf of his clients that they be allowed to withdraw their admission of guilt, and that they be placed on trial. The motion of counsel was denied, and Sergt. Miller, Roundsman Raynor, and Patrolmen Leavy and Smith were dismissed the department, all the Commissioners voting in the affirmative.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen, and approved by the Mayor, requesting the Police Commissioners to cause the snow and ice to be removed from the crosswalks in this City, was received and referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. A communication was also received from the Board of Aldermen inclosing the recently-adopted ordinances in regard to the removal of ice and snow from the sidewalks, and was referred to the Superintendent, with order to promulgate the same to the force by general order. Another communication was received from the Board of Aldermen inclosing the report of the Committee on Lands and Places, adverse to the selection of a site for a new station-house in East Fifty-seventh street, for the Nineteenth Precinct Police. Referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Detective Walling, of the Third Precinct, made application for permission to enter suit against the County for $903, expenses incurred in bringing two prisoners, named Hiram Kraft and George Weyman, from San Francisco to this City, on a requisition from Gov. Dix, and under the direction of District Attorney Phelps. The District Attorney had certified to the correctness of the bill, but had refused to pay out of the contingent fund of his office, and the Controller had likewise refused to pay, claiming that the bill should be paid out of the contingent fund of the District Attorney's Office. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was received from Mr. J. W. Foshay, President of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Line, inclosing a check for $886 24, in payment of the proportion of the company in the expense of removing the snow and ice from Broadway from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street.

Police Surgeon Fetter reported that Patrolman McLaughlin, of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, had been injured by a locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, and was permanently disabled. The matter was referred to the Board of Surgeons.

The application received at the last meeting of the board from E. R. Meade and Judge Denis Quinn to present a gold shield to Detective Richard Field, detailed at the District Attorney's office, was denied.

In accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, Patrolman William H. Shaw, who was suspended from duty 120 days, pending trial in the Court of General Sessions; Patrolman C. J. Sheehy, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was suspended for fifty-three days, under similar circumstances, and who were subsequently dismissed the department, were allowed to receive pay for the time they were suspended, and the Treasurer was directed to make out a special pay-roll for these men.

It was resolved that applicants for promotion in the department who were not favorably reported on by the Superintendent should not be entitled to a re-examination until six months after the first examination. The resignation of Detective Thomas Sampson was accepted. Patrolmen Edward Conlen and James Fisher, of the Eighth Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication and acting disorderly, and Patrolman Ferdinand Juergens, of the Eleventh Precinct, was dismissed for being absent without leave. James A. Sheridan, David Barry, John Hawkins, Henry Schmitz, and Thomas Oakley were appointed patrolmen, and the board adjourned until Friday next.

ALBANY RUMORS DENIED.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, and Commissioner Van Nort, yesterday, in relation to a report from Albany that they had placed their resignations in the hands of Mayor Wickham. Mr. Van Nort was busily engaged at his office in the City Hall signing vouchers for work. He said there was no truth whatever in the report, and added that it was not likely that he would be transacting the business of his department as usual, if he had resigned. The Corporation Counsel was asked if he had tendered his resignation, or placed it in the hands of Mayor Wickham. Mr. Smith replied: "The report is not true in any respect. It appears to be a revival of a rumor started some time ago, and which, when inquired of, I emphatically denied. I deny it now in the fullest manner." It is generally understood that if Mayor Wickham had any resignations in his hands he would fill the vacant offices immediately, as Mr. John Kelly is known to be anxious to have him divested of the power to make appointments without the consent of the Board of Aldermen.

CONTESTED WILL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Teator, an elderly woman, residing at Melrose, died, leaving an estate valued at about $10,000. She left $10 to one of her sons, and $100 each to two of her grandchildren, and the residue of her estate to a son and daughter, to be equally divided. The $10 and $100 legatees contested the will, on the ground that it had been improperly executed. James C. Anderson, the lawyer who drew the will, testified that the testatrix did not utter a word in reference to the instrument at the time of its execution. This testimony was contradicted by two subscribing witnesses to the will, and the Surrogate credited their testimony, and admitted the will to probate yesterday, holding that it had been shown that the testatrix had orally announced at the time the will was signed that it was her last will and testament, &c.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mlle. Albani will sail for Europe to-day in the steam-ship Abyssinia.

S. Kaufmann, of S. Kaufmann & Co., has given notice of his intention to apply for reinstatement in the privileges of the Cotton Exchange.

Paymaster James E. Talfree, of this City, has been promoted ten numbers in his grade for meritorious services at Fort Fisher, during the late civil war.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie has contributed the sum of $100 toward the fund raised among the French in this City, in aid of the French settlers in Kansas.

The trunk seized by Inspector Kibbey, on the Neckar, on Monday, contained two large bronze ornaments representing a cow and a bull. Their owner is not known.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer commanding, will hold its annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the uniform fund.

Between sixty and seventy young men are now going through a course of nautical instruction on board the school-ship St. Mary's, now lying at the foot of Twenty-third street, under charge of Commodore Fithian.

In the report on "Legislation for Rapid Transit," published in THE TIMES of Tuesday, there was a misprint. Mr. C H. Roosevelt was made to say that the "only act in the way is that of 1850." He said 1860.

Custom-house Inspectors McCourt and Hagan yesterday seized 2,600 cigars on the bark Idaho, from Cuba, at Prentiss' stores, Brooklyn. The cigars were in a barrel which was hidden away in the vessel's cargo of sugar.

On Wednesday evening next, Miss Jeanie Jewell Hotchkiss, who has met with success as a dramatic reciter in the interior of the State, will make her first appearance before a New-York audience in Steinway Hall.

Ernest Wancke, a grocer at No. 830 Greenwich street, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday in $250 bail to answer a charge of selling liquor without payment of the special tax required by the Internal Revenue laws.

John Leavy, aged nineteen, was arrested by Detective Healey, of the Central Office, last evening, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of John O'Mally, while riding on a railroad car. Leavy was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Company D of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., gave an annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which was a well patronized affair, and attended by the representatives of different other militia organizations.

The grand annual ball of the Société Alsacienne-Lorraine will be given at Irving Hall this evening. The Board of City Aldermen are expected to attend, they having accepted an invitation extended to them in public session.

Pools will be sold at Maurice Daly's billiard-rooms, No. 5 Union square, this evening, on the four-hand billiard match to take place between Dion Brothers and Garnier and Daly to-morrow evening, also on the Vignaux and Rudolphe matches.

Yesterday's Customs receipts reached the extraordinarily large sum of $835,000, or nearly a million and a half during the past two days. Foreign exchange was completely demoralized, selling at a lower figure than at any time since January, 1874.

The 281st regular lecture of the New-York Liberal Club will be delivered at its rooms, in Plimpton Hall, on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock. The lecture will be delivered by Rev. W. R. Alger. Subject—"The Characteristics of Poetic Literature."

William Jones, of No. 88 South street, Joseph Muth, of No. 66 Gold street, and Michael Monaghan, of No. 24 Fulton street, were arrested yesterday by the Second Precinct Police, charged with keeping policy shops, and were held to bail for trial.

Mr. Henry Bergh acknowledges the receipt of the following additional sums of money sent for the blind man's family, No. 18 Clinton street: George L. Dale, $25; A Lady, $5; Anonymous, $5; Anonymous, $1; Mary, $1; through *Tribune* Office, $1; total, $38.

Moses Ebrich, indicted for having received the bonds, coin, and an uncut diamond stolen in the recent Adams Express robbery, was yesterday released in the District Attorney's office on giving $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Peter White, of No. 27 Rutgers place.

At a meeting of the Société Alsacienne-Lorraine, held at their rooms, No. 110 Spring street, on Monday, the report of the President showed that during last month forty refugees from Alsace and Lorraine had been succored, at an expense of $350 42 in board, clothing, and transportation.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun a suit in the United States District Court against Lafayette Graff, the alleged absconding silk smuggler, to recover $36,000 (gold) duties, charged as due on smuggled silk sold by Graff to H. B. Claflin & Co., in October and November last.

An "old folks' concert" will be given by the children of the Howard Mission on the 24th inst. at Steinway Hall. An ancient "singin skewl" will be represented by the children in costume, and a lady will take the part of "Aunt Polly Basset, the skewl marm." The proceeds are for the benefit of the mission.

William L. Gardner, aged thirty-two, of No. 195 Conover street, Brooklyn, was arrested last evening by Detective Macdougal, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by Justice Smith, in which he stands charged with having obtained a sum of money from Joseph Augustin, of No. 86 Beaver street, by false pretences.

The "Lady Washington Reception," which was to have taken place on Monday next for the benefit of the projected floating hospital, has been indefinitely postponed by the joint committees of ladies and gentlemen having charge of the affair. A meeting will shortly be called for the purpose of adopting other means to raise funds.

Argument was heard yesterday, by Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as to whether the indecent exhibitions recently given by a number of girls in a house in Twenty-second street, and for which they were arrested, constituted the house a disorderly one. Judge Barrett reserved his decision and remanded the prisoners.

The central body of the German property-owners held a meeting last night in the German school, Fourth street, M. F. Frand in the chair, and adopted a resolution against the abolition of the teaching of the German language in the public schools. It was also resolved to oppose to the last the Costigan bill now before the Legislature.

The case in which the Government seeks to recover $100,000 duties and penalties from George Hughes & Co., importers of linen and linen thread, for alleged undervaluation of invoices, &c., was continued yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford, nearly the whole day being taken in presenting and proving invoices and other documents of little interest.

On Monday evening two little girls got into car No. 77 of the Third Avenue Line and paid their fare (six cents) to the conductor. They soon found that they had taken the wrong car, and asked him to return their fare, as they had no more money. This he refused to do, saying he had punched the slip. A kind-hearted gentleman gave the little girls the money to enable them to reach their home.

Daniel Sullivan, of No. 202 William street; John Randolph, of No. 221 West street, and John Hunt and Henry Williams, of No. 3 Spring street, gave $500 bail each yesterday before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer charges of dealing in lottery tickets. Jacob Goetz, of No. 30 Walker street, became surety for Sullivan and Randolph, and Jacob Shipsey, of No. 64 Lexington avenue, for Hunt and Williams.

The grand opera "Die Fledermans," (The Bat,) by Johan Strauss, will be given at the Academy of Music on the 27th inst., for the benefit of the Free Training and Cooking Schools. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Adolph Neuendorff, Musical Director of the Stadt Theatre. This will be the first performance given of this opera in the Academy of Music, before an American audience.

While John O'Brien, of No. 399 Pearl street, was attending the auction sale at the Astor House, yesterday, he felt a hand inside the breast of his overcoat. He instantly seized the owner of the hand, who was arrested by Officer Bucias, of the Third Precinct, and taken before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, where he gave his name as John Smith, and was committed in default of $500 bail.

Isaac Rosenbourgh, proprietor of Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, was arrested yesterday by order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, in a suit instituted against him by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, to recover $100 penalties for permitting "Professor Sebastian," an unlicensed "prestidigitateur," to give a performance in the hall. He was released on $150 bail.

The regular annual meeting for the election of officers was held by the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island on Monday evening. The board for the coming year will be as follows: President, John K. Hackett; Vice President, Charles Banks; Secretary, Samuel Shaw; Treasurer, William M. Johnson; Counsel, John E. Develin; Executive Committee, Samuel Shaw, F. S. Stalknecht, Joseph Allen, and William M. Fliess. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Alphonse P. Montant were passed.

In the Tenth Ward an association of German citizens has been formed, whose object is to devise ways and means to afford relief to destitute families in that ward. Officers have been elected, composed of Andreas Willmann, President; Vice President, A. H. Stoecklein; Secretary, Dr. Schneider; Treasurer, Conrad Geib; and Hugo Gorsch, Financial Secretary. A committee has been formed to prepare a plan of operations to be submitted at the next meeting.

A meeting of the Municipal Reform Association was held last evening at the head-quarters, No. 43 South Washington square. Mr. Price offered a resolution protesting against the amendment to the City charter proposed by the Costigan bill as being detrimental to the best interests of the City, and Mr. Thurber offered resolutions favoring the construction of public works by contract to the lowest bidder, which were approved.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have made a delivery office of their office in the Butter and Cheese Exchange. The Exchange is also provided with the repeating instruments of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. In addition to these there is a private line from the Exchange to lower Wall street, over which information relative to sugar, teas, and other groceries is constantly obtained, and orders from wholesale grocers on the west side are transmitted.

BROOKLYN.

The ferry from the Navy-yard to the cob dock across the Wallabout Channel, has for the past week been closed by the ice.

This evening, at Association Hall, a concert will be given in aid of the orphan asylums of Brooklyn, both Protestant and Catholic. One of the features of the entertainment will be a chorus of 200 voices from Grammar Schools Nos. 11 and 26.

At a meeting of the Military Committee of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the contract for repairing the armory of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, situated on Colyer street, was awarded to James Gough, who bid $1,355 for the work.

A movement is on foot among the licensed engineers of this city to organize a society of licensed engineers for the mutual benefit and instruction of members of the profession. At a meeting of the engineers held yesterday a very able paper on the subject was read by James Terry, Esq.

Louis Epner was caught last night in the act of blowing open the safe in the office of the Greenpoint Ferry-house. Epner was about to light the fuse when he was detected by Ferry Master George E. Drew, and handed over to the Police of the Seventh Precinct. The prisoner obtained an entrance to the office through an unfastened window.

There are at present nine firemen connected with the Fire Department who are disabled from work by accidents received in the service. Some of these will never be able to work as firemen again, and President Massey says there is no provision for giving them a pension if they leave the department.

Sanitary Superintendent Segur said yesterday, in relation to the muddy Ridgewood water which had been supplied to the city for the past few days, that in view of the prevalence of miasmatic fevers it would be well to filter the water before using it. Some years ago, when the water presented a similar appearance, Dr. Segur analyzed it and found it to contain nothing but "good healthy dirt."

STATEN ISLAND.

Two brick dwelling-houses on New-York avenue, near Pennsylvania avenue, Clifton, Staten Island, were burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in a three-story house owned by Mr. Adam Schlamp, and occupied by Mr. John Kuntz; loss, about $9,000. Mr. Kuntz lost about $3,000 worth of furniture. The other building, of two stories, was owned by Mr. Herman Claudius; loss, $7,000, of which $2,400 is insured in the Pacific Insurance Company.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A public meeting was held by the citizens of Mount Vernon on Monday evening, to express their dissatisfaction with the New-Haven Railroad Company in regard to the proposal to change the site of the new passenger depot to the block between Third and Fourth avenues, from the block between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Many citizens anticipating that the ground recently deeded to the company for increased accommodations in the erection of the new depot will be incumbered with freight cars, called the meeting to enter their protest in the matter. After discussing the subject, a committee was appointed to wait upon the officers of the road to remonstrate against any change of location.

NEW-JERSEY.

James Ward, who was arrested in Jersey City on Monday night on a charge of burglary, had an examination before Justice Keese yesterday morning, and was honorably acquitted.

A canal-boat owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, lying in Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, was damaged by fire Monday night to the extent of $500, on which there is no insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Frederick Allbright, who died recently in Morristown, censured his parents, and declared that their treatment aggravated and unfavorably influenced a disease from which the child was suffering to such a degree as to hasten his death.

Frederick Schaus, the proprietor of a lager-bier saloon on Palisade avenue, near Hutton street, Jersey City Heights, committed suicide on Monday night by taking a dose of Paris green while suffering from temporary aberration of mind. Schaus was fifty-two years of age, and a native of Germany. He leaves a wife and five children.

On Monday night Peter McElroy fell into the Morris Canal basin, in Jersey City, while intoxicated, and would have drowned but for the assistance of Officer Boyle, who succeeded in rescuing him alive, but in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the First Precinct Station-house and resuscitated with considerable difficulty.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the dead infant which was tied up in a bundle and left by a woman on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats last Friday night, returned a verdict that death was caused by violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown. The search for the woman instituted by the Police has thus far proved fruitless.

Antonio Salvatori, one of the Italian laborers employed at the Long Dock in Jersey City, was probably fatally scalded, Monday evening, by the bursting of a steam-pipe on the tug-boat U. S. Grant, engaged in towing the dirt-scows to and from New-York. Two or three other laborers were injured at the same time. Salvatori was taken to the Park Hospital in New-York.

At a late hour Monday a serious affray took place in Jacob Zeleke's saloon, No. 447 Halsey street, Newark. John Beck, a hatter, residing at No. 187 Court street, had some words with Daniel Smalley, who picked up a heavy glass and struck him in the temple. Beck fell senseless to the floor, and was carried home in that condition. His injuries are pronounced dangerous.

RULES RELATING TO THE DEPOSIT FOR DREDGINGS.

The Pilot Commissioners met as usual yesterday afternoon. Francis Conner, lately attached to the pilot-boat Abram Leggat, No. 4, and Charles MacNamee, of Pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5, were licensed as pilots. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This board is in receipt of a report and chart of the result of a survey made by the United States Coast Survey during the Summer of 1874, showing the changes which have taken place in the depth of water at the places designated for the deposit of dredgings west of the west-bank channel; and

Whereas, The said report and chart indicate the necessity of a change in the place of deposit of said dredgings; therefore,

Resolved, That the designation of any place of deposit for dredgings, and all permits heretofore given to deposit dredgings at any place within the waters of the port of New-York, be and the same are hereby revoked and withdrawn.

Resolved, That hereafter all parties receiving permits from this board to deposit dredgings at any place or places within its jurisdiction will be required to so deposit them strictly within the places designated within their respective permits, under penalty of prosecution for violation of the law.

AN UNSATISFACTORY DECISION.

Judge Woodruff yesterday gave a decision in the case of Dion Boucicault against "Josh" Hart, in which a temporary injunction had been sought to restrain Mr. Hart from presenting the play of "Skibbeeah," on the ground that it infringed on Mr. Boucicault's play of "Shaughraun." The motion was granted restraining the defendant from exhibiting the third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth scenes, on plaintiff's giving bond in the sum of $5,000, with two sureties. This decision, which did not touch the merits of the case, was unsatisfactory to both parties.

A PAWNBROKER'S COMPLAINT.

Henry Moss keeps a pawn-shop at No. 61 Chatham street. Yesterday Thomas O'Donnell, accompanied by some unknown person, went to the shop, and began to abuse him for having, as they alleged, released pawned property to the wrong person. Finally they went outside, and Moss charges that they maliciously broke his window, and that he, while remonstrating, was seized, violently assaulted, and robbed of a diamond pin worth $125. The assailant escaped, but O'Donnell was arrested by Officer Flanagan, of the Fourth Precinct, and was held by Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of malicious mischief.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 16.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 33c. Resin dull at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip; $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—Exchange dull. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 86@88 premium; short sight, 89@91 premium; 60 days, gold, 112@114 premium; short sight, 115@117 premium. On Paris, 115@117 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco for San Francisco.—D. Kirvan, Thomas Dwyer, W. T. Curtis and wife, Charles H. Seymour, H. Clark & Bro., W. W. Jones, George E. Carleton and wife, J. R. Smith, wife, and child, Dr. W. A. Thom, Jr., C. L. Wheeler, James Hogg, W. J. Graham, W. H. Richie, James Alexander and wife, John R. Martin, John L. Taylor, David Gillespie, L. A. Atwater, E. Bachmann, Miss A. Mulhstept, Miss M. Schonthadt, James Smith, G. S. Brooks, H. I. Dewiller, Mary Ann Flynn, Mary Cassady, Charles Clements, Fred Lang, C. Van Paler, James Somerville, Mrs. G. H. Russell, Miss L. E. Edwards, W. A. Marthies, wife and child, Miss Rosa Fridish, C. P. Skinner and wife, Miss A. Patchen, L. Brandis, S. Monell, J. S. Parsons, Thos. C. Eagleson, Miss B. E. Keighran, G. Butler and wife, Mrs. Frances Pidgeor, Mrs. W. J. Flannery and two children, Miss Margaret Brosman and sister, Jean Groetsin, C. H. Lewis, J. N. Hobbins, H. C. Mitchell, Lewis Von Gal, A. J. Hopper, A. S. Clark and sister, Bella Butler, Mrs. J. H. Myers, Edgar Stevens, Jennie B. Junegan, Lewis Faeton, Mr. Myer, Mr. Fernberg, James H. Boggs, James Hall, B. F. Allen, H. H. Abbott, Mary E. Murphy, W. O. Rowe, Richard Blake, D. F. Tyler, C. D. Cooke, F. C. Huntoon, James P. Manchester, J. D. Parsons, Mrs. Mary Chamberlain, Mrs. M. W. Robinson, Otto A. Nesmith, H. N. Smith, C. L. Littlefield, James Savin, Walter F. Hasty, C. E. Benedict and wife, L. C. Fiannagan, W. T. Reid, wife, and child, Way Ports.—Joseph Henisler and two children, E. H. Jacquitin, Mr. Hortado and servant, Rev. G. B. Pratt and wife, W. A. Wilson, M. S. Hackle, Mr. Monell, J. Cardemis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—C. L. Brown, Capt. B. F. Fliven, Miss O. Provost, E. Deza, Dr. C. L. Ward, Capt. J. L. Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:51 | Sun sets....5:37 | Moon sets...5:34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...5:21 | Gov. Island...6:10 | Hell Gate...7:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; City of Mexico, Sherwood, Havana, Vera Cruz, &c., F. Alexandre & Son; Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.

Barks Marie, (Ger.,) Schubert, Odessa, C. Tobias & Co.; Julie, (Dutch,) Scerpion, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Florence Peters, Mitchell, Matanzas, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Alice M., (Br.,) Laverty, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Frank Clark, Morton, Progresso, B. E. Metcalf & Co.; Perces Hinckley, Small, Cienfuegos, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Pearl, Briggs, Port Spain, Trin., D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. Ruth Robinson, Rogers, Rio de Janeiro, T. Norton & Co.; Mary A. Witham, Austin, Cape Hayti, R. Murray, Jr.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Flynn, Aspinwall Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Richmond, Reed, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Ship Lilian (of St. John, N. B.,) Hall, Calcutta and Sand Heads 120 ds., with mdse. to Lecraw & Stevens—vessel to C. W. Bertaux. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 8; crossed the equator Jan. 9 in lon. 34 30; had fine weather to Hatteras; from thence 15 ds. with strong W. and N. W. gales; Jan. 5, lat. 3 50, lon. 32 20 W., spoke ship Carrollton, from San Francisco, for Liverpool.

Bark Lindola, (Norw.,) Rostrup, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to C. Tobias & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. gales.

Bark G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana 13 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Hattie S. Bishop, (of Harpswell,) Bishop, Matanzas 15 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to master. Had strong N. and N. W. winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Starlight, (of New-Haven,) Stover, Port Spain, Trinidad, 20 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Had strong N. W. gales on the coast.

Schr. Annie L. Palmer, (of Baltimore,) Lewis, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thomas I. Madge—vessel to Isaac R. Staples. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage. Left in port schr. Ocean Pearl, for New-York in 2 ds.

Schr. James E. Bayles, Dickerson, Pensacola 12 ds., with lumber to A. Dayton. The J. E. B. is bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. George E. Young, Marchall, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Georgia, for Glasgow; Acapulco, for Aspinwall; City of Mexico, for Havana, &c.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Haze, for Shanghai; Lillie Soullard, for Liverpool; barks D. A. Brayton, for Valparaiso; Abiel Abbot, for Callao; Francisca, for Barcelona; Arcturus, for Bremen; Sandvik, for Queenstown; J. J. Marsh, for Matanzas; brigs Mabel, for Santander; Florence, for Pernambuco; Thetis, for Curacoa; David Owen, for Matanzas; Acelia Thurlow, for Cardenas; steam-ships Erin, for Liverpool; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Lizzie Ives, for St. Croix; S. A. Paine, for Point-au-Pitre; H. P. Havens, for Galveston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Sumner, from New-York Jan. 31, for London, was off Fastnet at 9 P. M. yesterday.

Sld. for the United States, Vesta, Imperator, and Frugoni Bevoto.

Arr. out on the 14th inst., Mary A. Marshall and Gutenberg.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Yarmouth, Dorothy, Merlo, Providence, Osmo, Cora, Mathilde, "Gurtubay," and Uninama.

Also arr. out, Kensett, Elva E. Pettengill, and Germania.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 16.—The White Star steamer Republic, from New-York Feb. 7, arr. here at 2:30 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

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BREWSTER & CO.

(OF BROOME STREET.)

Owners of carriages are respectfully informed that we have a thoroughly organized department for the repair of Carriages, under the personal control of a member of our firm, assisted by a competent foreman, trained in our old Broome street establishment.

The quality of the labor and material is precisely the same as that employed in the production of New Carriages.

The extent of our premises and our large working force give us marked advantages in the PROMPT and THOROUGH execution of the work intrusted to us.

Careful estimates will be made of the cost, and no cartage, to or fro, will be charged.

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PARK & TILFORD,
BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

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TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.

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Successor to GOUPIL.
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MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
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STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS,
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ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

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BARBOUR BROTHERS,
NO. 134 CHURCH ST.

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NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO.,
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